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SUPERVISORS

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

LOOKS AS THOUGH BRITAIN COULDN'T NOW BACK DOWN.

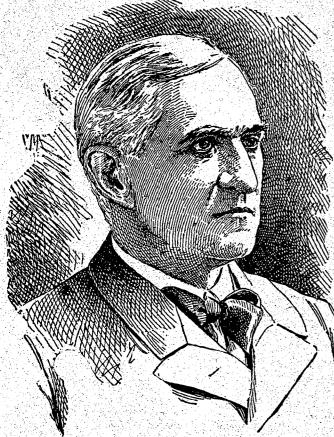
Review of the British-Venezuela Situation-Venezuela Is Ready to Bring the Thing to a Head as Soon as Our Congress Is in Session.

J. Bull and Uncle Sam, Great Britain's radical steps toward Venezuela continue to excite the liveliest Irresident Grespo, who has been absent from the capital on a vacation, has started back, for the purpose, it is believed, of filling the four vacancies in his Cabinet filling the four vacancies in his Cabinet which occurred recently. One of these new officers is the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is no doubt entertuined in Washington that Crespo's new Minister will share the views of his predecessors, as no Ministry or administration could survive in Venezuela which did not make resistance to British aggression its forement roller. Some of the latest reforemost policy. Some of the latest reports from London cause comment and criticism among officials in Washington. One of these statements attributes to Auction that the bassador Bayard the declaration that the foremost policy. Some of the latest re-

FIGHT OR A "FLUNK." Next is that somebody will have to "flunk" or fight. That is next. There may be a series of diplomatic pour par-

> ington do not go to the extent of saying that war is probable or even possible between this country and Great Britain, they do not see how it can be avoided without the complete humiliation of one of the two, countries. If Great Britain proceeds to enforce its threats against Venezuela that country will undoubtedly resist, and then the United States will cither have to stand by the theories of President Monroe as they are now interpretated or drop that interpretation. It is well known that Venezuela has been preparing for this event for some time, and the belief is general that as soon as Congress meets in Washington so that the President can secure immediate co-operation the Venezuelans will make a beld President can secure immediate co-opera-tion the Venezuelans will make a bold move to occupy the disputed territory, re-lying on help from Uncle Sam. The news has been of such a character that there is talk already of a special session of Congress to assist the President in "main-taining the integrity of American soil."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD



Uruan incident is independent of the States submitted by Bayard. Had the mat-boundary question, and that the United ter been kept reasonably quiet, it is said. States can take no part in the former incident. It is pointed out that the two-questions are inseparably connected. The Uruan incident is based on a claim that the Venezuelans arrested Sergeant Beh-rens of the British constabulary on Brit-ish soil, and that this indignity must be ired. The Venezuelans claim that it rred on Venezuelan soil.



have "got it right" the question of what the Monroe doctrine means is approaching a solution pretty rapidly for a subject in the hands of diplomats. That is, it looks like it would not be a great while before it is known whether the present interpretation by the American editor and Washington correspondent "goes." From what can be learned it looks as though John Bull is going right ahead with the settlement of the Yenczuelan question in his own war without intending to trouble Uncle Sam for either advice or dictation. The trouble between the two Governments is that they don't interpret that doctrine the same way—at least that is before it is known whether the present doctrine the same way-at least that is how it looks from the alleged information

The British claim that they favor the doctrine, but they don't define it quite as broadly as it is alleged the Cabinet here There is where the trouble comes in. And if the statements of the press a in. And it the statements of the press as to the position of the United States and the doings of Great Britain are correct one of three things must occur—England must back water, or the United States must, or there will be war. That is the straight view of the case as it is presented. The American administration is declared to have taken the view that the United States must, according to the Monroe doctrine, interfere in the Vene-zuelan boundary dispute, because Great Britain's claim is a violation of that doc-

Transgressions of the Monroe doctrine are by the doctrine itself declared—in un-mistakable terms—unfriendly acts toward the United States. And there you are in the Venezuelan case. Meantime Great Britain is reported to have sent an ulti-matum to Venezuela, and hasn't said a word to Uncle Sam about it, either. There is searcely a doubt that Venezuela, strong in the belief that the American eagle will begin to scream if J. B. persists, will per-emptorily reject J. B.'s ultimatum, and then the question will be "What next?" are by the doctrine itself declared-in un then the question will be "What next?"

rs, but they will be only the preliminary the "flunk" or fight. While officials and diplomats in Wash-

ington do not go to the extent of saying

British View of the Matter.

The American Ambassador in London Upon Whom Devolves the Duty of Defending the Monroe Doctrine.

ter been kept reasonably quiet, it is said, Salisbury might have consented to some arrangement which would have "let Venezuela down easy." But the alleged demands of the United States have been made public on all sides, and this has forced Salisbury to act. A cable from London says: "Summed up briefly the attitude of the English press and people towards Venezuela is one of conscious righteousness and calm

serenity. It is everywhere accepted here that the British claims are perfectly justified and complete confidence in the firmness of the Government is expressed. Hints have been thrown out for some times that the Market has been thrown out for some times. past that the Marquis of Salisbury will nonneement of the St. James Gazette that the Premier had sent an ultimatum to President Crespo caused but little sur-prise. As is the case of Nicarogua, every-body expects this latest ultimatum will have the desired effect without the neces-sity of a recourse to the arbitrament of arms."

An official statement from the Vene zuelan foreign office covers the policy of Venezuela in case the British attempt to build the military road recommended by British Minister Chamberlain in his letter to Gov. Lees, of British Guiana. The venezuelan statement closes with the sig-nificant sentence that on the question of building this road the course of Venezuela has been such that the "invading neighbors" cannot make another step further "on the Venezuela side of the line" with out at once provoking a collision.

Presidential Party Pays a Visit to For the present, at least, the seat of the

Government of the United States may be said to have been transferred to Atlanta, for, says a disparch from that city, the city harbors the President, the Vice President and six members of the Cabinet, not to mention Treasurer Jordan, Gov. ernors Coffin of Connecticut, O'Ferral of Virginia, Stone of Mississippi and a long list of other dignitaries of officialdom. Tuesday afternoon the Presidential spe-Southwestern restibule limited on the Southern Railway, rolled into the Union depot. In accordance with the expresse wish of the President and the desire of

wish of the President and the desire of the exposition authorities the arrival of the party was deprived of anything in the nature of a hippodrome.

Ten thousand people had assembled in the vicinity of the station; crowding the streets as thickly as the space would allow and everflowing for several blocks in every direction. The roofs, windows, awings, telegraph poles and every point of vantage in the neighborhood had been awnings, telegraph poles and every point of vantage in the neighborhood had been utilized by eager onlookers. The special was stopped outside the depot, however, the party disembarked and escorted to carriages by the reception committee, and the drive to the Hotel Aragon, their destination, began before the expectant thousands realized that the distinguished visitors had reached the city. Mr. Cleveland was in evident good humor and howed in response to the continuous ovation he received all the way to his hotel. Secretary Carlisle, who with Mrs. Carlisle rode in the second carriage, was lisle rode in the second carriage, was cheered requently, and Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, who found himself

At the Aragon the party was made com At the Aragon the party was made com-fortable until 8:30 p.m. At that hour the ladies were escorted to the Grand Opera House, where they were the guests of Mrs. Hoke Smith at a box party to see Rice's "1492." The presence of the bril-liant array of Cabinet representatives had packed the house, which is by far the largest place of amusement in the South. At 0 p. m the President and Cabinet offi-cers sat down in the Aragon banquet hall cers sat down in the Aragon banquet hall to a dinner, given in their honor by Porter King, Mayor of Atlanta. Covers were laid for eighty, including the exposition officials, the visiting Governors and other distinguished citizens.

BIG FIGURES ABOUT MAILS.

Annual Report on Postal Revenue and Expenditures Is Made.

Kerr Craig. Third Assistant Postmaster General, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, shows that postal revenue from all sources were \$76,983,128, the expenditures being \$86,790,172, an exceed 56 per cent. occurred in twenty-six of the partisons over receipts of \$9,807,044. Not taking into account the outstanding liabilities or the carrings of the subsidized Pacific railroads (\$1,395,732), the comparisons with the statistics of the year ending June 30, 1844, show an increase of receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were from the principal items of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1,002,649, and an increase of expenditure were receipts amounting to \$1 on the state of th clerks in postoffice, \$9,414,135; free delivery service, \$12,139,092; railroad mail transportation, \$26,429,747; star route transportation, \$5,753,570; mail messenger success in over 10 per cent, while the transportation, \$1,192,085; railway postal car service, \$2,946,939; railway postal over 48 per cent; of the lockouts succeed, and the success in over 10 per cent, while the remaining 46 per cent, of the lockouts succeed, and the remaining 46 per cent of the lockouts succeed, and the remaining 46 per cent of the lockouts succeed, and the remaining 46 per cent of the strikes partial remaining 46

transportation, 81, 132, 198; failway postal car service, 82,946,939; railway postal clerks, \$7,103,025; foreign mails, \$1,171,435. The principal items of revenue were: Letter postage paid in money (made up principally of balances due from foreign postal administrations), \$135,818; box rents, \$2,00,949; sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, \$73,477,440; money order business, \$812,038.

Mr. Craig also submits some statistics relative to the increase of second class mail matter, upon which subject Postmaster General Bissell made a vigorous report last year. He says the weight of second class matter sent in the mails during the year (not including matter directlated free within the county of publication) was 265 314,382 pounds and the amount of postage collected, \$2,633, 148. This was an increase in weight of 10,-24 07th pounds and in postage collected. [10,10] stand no onsense from the Venezuelan Government, and consequently the anonuncement of the St. James Gazette that the Premier had sent an ultimatum to the Premier had sent an ultimatum to the St. James Gazette that the Premier had sent an ultimatum to that 15 per cent of all second class matter mailed is sent free of postage within the respective counties of publication, the number o pounds of such matter may be placed at 40,820,185; adding this to the number of pounds on which postage was

paid, as above, makes the total weight of second class matter mailed 312,134,567 pounds, or over 150,067 tons. The number of requisitions for news-papers and periodical stamps filed during the years was 13,003, au increase of 1,194. the years was 15,003, in-increase of 1,193-The number of newspapers and periodi-cal stub books requisitions received dur-ing the year was 3,385, on which were forwarded to postmasters 5,593 stub books, 2,727 being of the manifold kind. There were also sent to postmasters 5,619 packages containing 56,190 news-paper and periodical envelopes.

UNCLE SAM'S PROTEST TO JOHN BULL.



STRIKE AND LOCKOUT

THE LABOR COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT

Shows that Employes Have Lost More than Twice as Much as Employers from Labor Troubles During the Past Seven Years.

Employers Lost \$94,825,837.

In his tenth annual report, just com-pleted Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, computes that the loss to em

ployes in establish-ments in which lock-outs and strikes occurred during the years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$190,493,382, and to employers to \$94, 825,837. The less to s.5,5,5,6,7. The loss to employee on account of strikes was \$163, 807,806 and on account of lockouts \$26,685,516; to em-

ployers, on account of strikes, \$82,590,-386, and on account of lockouts, \$12,-235,451. The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,-167 and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes 3,714,-406, making an average loss to the em-ployes of each establishment of \$2,368 and to each person of \$44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6,067 and the number of person locked out 360,600. These persons los an average of \$73 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lock outs during the period amounted, as far as ascertainable, to \$13,438,704, or a little over 7 per cent, of the total loss to em

One of the most important tables re One of the most important tables re-lated to the cause of strikes. This state-ment shows that more than a fourth of them were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increase of wages, over 13 per cent; for a refusal to concede a re-duction of hours and more than 8 per cent, by the determination of employers to reduce week. Three thousand six to reduce wages. Three thousand six hundred and twenty, or almost 8 per cent, of the strikes were caused by sym-pathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the employmen

Tidbils ?

great-grandson of Robert Burns the poet, is living in poverty in Edinburg The only game that the Pope indulges n is that of chess. He is said to be a very skillful player.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay has concluded to send his young wife to school instead of having a governess for her. Lady Randolph Churchill, according to

cossip, is tattooed with a snake around one arm. The operation took place dur-ing her visit to India. In spite of cold weather Queen Victoria

takes many drives about Balmoral, much to the surprise of those who imagine that her Majesty is in feeble health. Beareaud, the French artist, makes the sketches for his famous genre paintings of Parisian life from the windows of a cab drawn up by the curbstone.

Henry Irving has commissioned Thomas Nast to paint an oil of Shakspeare's busi now in the room of the old house at Strat

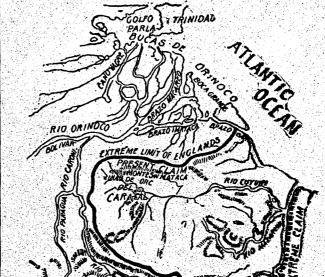
ford-on-Avon in which the poet was born Francisco Bazaine, a son of the great Marshal, died in Cuba recently of illness contracted in the campaign against the patriots. He was a young officer in the Spanish expeditionary army. Elisha P. Ferry, the first Governor of

the State of Washington, died at Scattle on Monday. He had also been twice Governor of Washington Territory by appointment of President Grant. Some of the friends of Gov. Atkinson,

of Georgia, have presented a handsome gold watch each to Miss Sawyer and Miss Burton, the two young women who nursed him through his recent dangerous ill-The British Medical Journal says that

the lines inscribed on Huxley's tomb-stone, and quoted in the last number of Science, are part of a poem by Mrs. Hux-ley, and were used as Huxley's epitaph at his own request. Joseph Jefferson never talks politics,

Joseph Jenerson never talks politics, What his party blas may be is not generally known. He is very diplomatic in dodging all questions that tend to entraphim into an expression of opinion regarding national issues.



THE CLAIMS OF ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA

THE disagreement between England and Venezuela with reference to the line which divides British Guiana from Venezuela has existed many years. It is contented by the South Americans that the Essequibo River forms the line, while the English claim considerable territory beyond. If the English claim is unjust its enforcement would involve a violation of the Monroe doctrine. As Secretary of State Oiney views the matter there is at least sufficient renson in the claims of Venezuela to create a doubt and justify an investigation. Accordingly he proposed an arbi-HE disagreement between Engtion. Accordingly he proposed an arbitration to which England replied that while willing to submit her pretenses to one part of the territory to arbitration she was unwilling to yield that much with regard to mother the state of the territory to the part of the territory to arbitration she was unwilling to yield that much with regard to mother the state of the part of the proposed to the part of the gard to another part. In reply to this Secretary Olney lays down the proposition:

COLT AFFAIRS WELL AIRED.

Wife Forestalls Her Husband in Bringing Legal Action.
A Providence, R. I., social sensation descended with double force when Mrs. Sampel P. Colt filed her petition for di-

vorce with the Supreme Court and almost immediately after a writ for the ar-rest of James J. Van Alen was issued on the affi-davit of Mr. Colt

charging him with the aliena-tion of Mrs. Colt's affections and placing the dam ages at \$200,000.

These two acts J. J. VAN ALEN.
in the Colt domestic tragedy followed so
closely one after the other that Rhode

closely one after the other that knode Island society stood dazed at the lightning changes in the sensation. It was early in the afternoon when Mrs. Colt's petition was filed, but in less than three hours after that the writ for the arrest of Mr. Van Alen had been issued and was

of Mr. Van Alen had been issued and was on its way to Newport in the hands of a deputy sheriff, who was instructed to accept not less than \$400,000 in bail.

Mrs. Colt's petition was signed "Elizabeth B. Colt," and it represents that she was married to Col. Colt Feb. 12, 1881.

Since that time she has, the petition says, "Demeaned herself as a faithful wife and performed all the obligations of the marger performed all the obligations of the marriage covenant, but that the said Sam-uel P. Colt hath violated the same." The net P. Colt nata violated the same. The petition prays that a decree of divorce may be granted and that she may be granted a separate maintenance and the custody of her two minor children, Russell G. Colt, 13 years old, and Roswell O.

Colt, 6 years of age.

As soon as Col. Colt learned that his wife had filed her petition making him defendant in her divorce suit he hurried defendant in her divorce suit he hurried to the court house, accompanied by his attorney, and a writ was issued charging James J. Van Alen with the alienation of Mrs. Colt's affections. The writ was immediately placed in the hands of the Sheriff, with instructions to serve it at once and to require Mr. Van Alen to furnish bail. It was stated by Col. Colt's attorney that if the case ever comes to trial the country will be shaken by a sensation that has had no equal within the annals of society history, and that the names of of society history, and that the names of some of the wealthiest and most promin-ent society people of New England, as well as State officials and one man who has occupied a high position in nationa affairs, may be given a publicity that will place them in a most unenviable light and that will surprise their most intimate



The United States cruiser Alert has arrived at Lima, Peru.

Nothing has appeared to indicate the foundation of a new Cabinet in Chile. London celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar for the first time. Ten children were killed by the burning of the Home at Starford in Polish Prus

An order has been issued for the open-ing of the Canadian canals on Sundays during the remainder of the season. The Marquis of Salisbury has been an pointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in place of the Marquis of Dufferin, re-

The Emperor Frederick Memorial Church was consecrated in Berlin in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, who subsequently attended the unveiling

mitted to by the Caired States.

This attitude plainty crasmits the United States Government to a revisance against a forcible cuty ou the part of England upon the disputed territory.

1. If the quared with Venezuela is

ordinary boundary dispute, having its ori gin in faulty descriptions, imperfect sur-veys or other misuselectroniums, a re-

this it is a replicate the same is contrary to the precedents set by Great Britain herself and contrary to the practice of all civilized rations.

2. If, on the other cant as appears to be the case, and as as the belief of the President of the Laked States, the distance of the laked States, the distance of the laked States.

pute as to the localist of a boundary line is a mere disguise under which Great Britain is attempting by squeries force to extend the reterioral proposition in America, this is divers; solutive of the

Monroe doctrine and will never be sub

of the monument creeds to the memor, of the late Engress Augusta. John Dillon member of Parliament for East Mayo, will be married at the end of nber to a descriver of Justice Matthew.

Mrs. Katimrine Kilso Joinson, daughter of the late Alexander Kilmson, of Pittsburg, died in France. She was 80 A dispatch from Brosses says that M. Bioque, chief inspector of the water supply of that city, was musicously a sub-

Sir Charles Tupper anticipates no diffi

the Canadian expuriers. Field Marshal Dunst Messhelm and his wife killed themselves at Vienna. He was 72 years old; she was 50. Money

roubles caused the crimes.

Many were in attendance upon the Mormon conference in London. N. H.

Ives, of Salt Lake, anzomed the success of missionary work in Wales. The British steamer Indrani, Tchin to Port Kembla ran into the Alameda, o

Moodyville, Cal., near Sydney, N. S. W The Alameda was grounded, badly dam aged. Nicaragua's recent attempt to boycott British goods, the newspapers of Colon

Colombia say, was not genuine, in view of the more recent endeavor to borrow British gold. The heart of Koseinsko, the Polish

patriot and general under Washington, was transferred from Vezia and will be deposited in the Polish massum in the Chutenu Raperswijl, acur Zurich.

The eleventh congress of Americanists composed of scientists interested in all questions relating to the history of the iew world and the character of aboriginal races, opened in the City of Mexico.

News of Minor Notes Chili is anxious on account of the sus-picious movements in Braness Ayres of

ex-President Careres of Pern. At Winons, Minn., a sale of 15,000,000 feet of cut lumber has been made to the Jay Lumber Company of St. Louis.

At St. Joe, Mo., a little daughter of Mrs. Carrie Mann was killed and a son had both legs broken by being thrown from a buggy.

Expert accountants have discovered that Jerome Coulter, deputy treasurer of Omaha, who was deposed last May, stole nearly \$20,000.

Facts which have just come to light raise the presumption that Alex. Grayton wife and child, of Indianapolis, perished in the Hotel Gumry free at Denver.

While eating supper in a shanty at Jerome Park, New York, Robert Scott, a colored laborer, was probably fatally mangled by a dog supposed to be mad. O. L. Miller and wife were murdered in cold blood by inknown parties at Lawson, O. T., and Will Miller, their son, was so

badly wounded that he cannot live. Four bridge carpenters, working on the Northern Pacific Boad near Butte, Mont. were knocked off the top of a high trestle by a falling timber and were killed on the

The trial of Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Detroit, alleged to have aided her husband in swindling Mrs. May Cameron out o \$3,600 after he closed with the woman from Detroit, began at Duinth.

The remaining Haytim exiles who were invited to return home have sailed from Jamaica for Hayti. President Hyppolite pays their expenses. Only two of the conspirators are left, Gen. Manigat and ex-President Boisron Canal.

W. A. Baker, a young man employed as a stenographer by the Paragon Refining Company at Tolede, is lying at Clyde, Ohio, totally paralyzed and in an almost hopless condition. Baker former-ly lived at Clyde, and he rask there on his wheel it below a distance of forty for wheel, it being a distance of forty-five niles. Upon dismounting he was stricken with paralysis and found himself unable to move one side of his bedy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor, Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun-Services at 10 330 o'clock a.m. and 7/3 p.m. Sun-fay school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cor-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bov.W.E.McLood Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and svening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folowing morning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and ? p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-

Bev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Sun-day at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father Webelez. Regular services the last Sunday n each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. Bates, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. C. WILCOL, Post Com.
H. TRUMLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on the gt and 4th Saturdays at 3 o'clock in the at-sernoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Rebecca Wight, Soc.

GRAILING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12).-Meets every third Tuesday in each 1 JOHN F. HUM. H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187 .-GRAYLING LOSS.

feets every Triesday evening.

M. Simpson, N. G.

J. PATTERSON, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No.

16. Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. MCCULLOUGH, C. P. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -

CRAWFORD TENTA,
Meets every Saturday evening.
A. McKay, Com. WM. WOODFIELD, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
ADA M. GROULOFF, Sec. PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 14L-Mosts

J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meets

S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R. F. HARBINGTON, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper, LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.-Meets in regular session every Monday evening.

GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY.

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JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor. GRAYLAND, MIGH.

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T. NOLAN, Manager.

F. A. BRIGHAM. (Successor to Frank Petee.) Tonsorial Artist.

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all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing-letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, cards, invitations, programs, posters, etc., at this office at . . .

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HER UNIVERSITY RAVAGED BY FIRE.

Would-Be Lynchers Killed - Fearful Accident in Chicago River-Propocious Young Bandits Riflo Passen ger Cars-Labeled Silver Dollars.

Historic Ruilding Rurned The University of Virginia at Charlot-tesville was almost irreparably injured Sunday by the burning of the rotanda and main hall, the most important buildand main hall, the most important buttering of the institution. Not only the anner, with its contents of almost incatcurable value, was destroyed, but the grand old rotunds, which stood as the greatest monument to Thomas Jefferson, the immortal founder of the university, and which was built after plans of his own, was a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. Under the supervision of Professor Echols the corps of vision of Professor Echols the corps of students made streamous endeavors by the use of dynamite to preven the spread of the fire to the rotunda. So whether was the destruction, however, that the dynamite had little impression. The statue of Jefferson, which is very heavy, was dragged from the burning building. When it was seen that the rotunda was doomed, efforts were directed to saving the professors' houses. These were connected with the rotunda by the old chapel. The latter building was blown up with dynamite and the flames were arrested. Just then the wind changed and a clean Just then the wind changed and a clean eep of the buildings was averted.

ST. PAUL CARS TIED UP.

Boy Thieves Disable Seventy-five Pas

senger Coaches.

There are three boys in Chicago who an give lesons in the fine art of tying up can give lesons in the line art of thig up a railroad system. The eldest of the three is but 14 years old. They claim no excessive allowance of gray matter, yet they managed Friday seriously to inconvenience the local service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rond. Then Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. Then, they managed to get into jail, and this without the tangling features of injunctions, Federal courts or habeas corpus actions. Seventy-five passenger coaches, lying in the St. Paul yards, were disabled by these three youngsters, who went out on a raid for brass and other metals which they hoped would bring them mouetary reward in neighboring junk shops. The three precious conspirators proceeded along Kinzie street shortly before daylight and tore from each coach before daylight and tore from each coach that was side-tracked the brass joinings that are a part of the steam-heating and air-brake connections. A few hours afterward, when the employes of the road appears to the product of the road appears to the steam of the ste peared to make up the trains for the day, they found the conches dismantled and actically put out of service.

ADVERTISE ON COINS.

Michigan Merchant Evolves a Brill-

iant Scheme.

A merchant in the interior of Michigan has evolved a novel advertising scheme, but is in some doubt as to his right to use The plan is to stick a round paster on back of a silver dollar, setting forth catchy language something to this effect:

Send or bring me back to the store of where I'm worth \$1.05.

Assistant District Attorney Wilkins of Detroit received a letter from the origina tor of the novel plan in which he set forth his sysem in detail, and asked if there is any provision of the Treasury Department against it. Mr. Wilkins looked up the question and answered that there is no statute to prevent it. He has writen to the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain if the department has any ruling which prevents the use of United States coins for advertising purposes.

SHERIFF KILLS TWO.

Deadly Fire of Officers on a Mob at Tiffin, Ohlo. A mob, composed chiefly of farmers, stormed the Seneca County Juli at Tifin, stormed the Seneca County jail at Tiffin. Ohio, early Sunday morning in an effort to lynch Lee F. Martin, the murderer of Marshal Shultz. The sheriff's jail force fired on the mob, instantly killing two men. Several more men were shot, but not fatally wounded. Sunday was the day of Shultz's funeral, and the sentiment against Martin broke out with reducible fury. The mob was composed mostly of neighbors of the murdered transhal, and the marshal's brother acted as leader. Martin was a prominent field in unouncement has 'cen made: "In as leader. Martin was a prominent Dunkard, and killed Shultz while resisting arrest for a trifling offense. The militia was called out to guard the jail.

TUG BOILER BLOWS UP. Three Men Killed by the Explosion

of a Boiler.

The explosion of the tug T. T. Morford on Chicago River resulted in the death of John Erickson, fireman; John Ferguson, captain, and Charles Dick, engineer. The Morford had in tow the grain steamer Ionia. The tug is a total loss—\$18,000. Destruction of the Morford deprives Chicago harbor and Lake Michigan this winess of the protection efforted for the light ter of the protection afforded for the las eleven years to storm-tossed and wrecked by that remarkable product of the shipbuilder's art. On Lake Michigan there is no boat to take her place, either in the "bucking" of ice or in the power to steam through ice to the rescue of a disabled vessel.

Tealous of Her Sister Near Elmwood, Ohio, Hattie Case, in a fit of jealously, caused by the fact that Elmer Temple, her father's employe, paid less attention to her than to her sister Helen, cut the latter's face with a razor so that she will be marked for life.

Found Her Hair on the Floor. Miss Ella Miller, of Elkhart, Ind., iwoke the other morning to find her hair ying on the floor at the bedside. Her lying on the floor at the bedside. Her grown brother, who is a sleep-walker, is supposed to have cut off the hair during one of his somnambulistic spells,

Sale of a Railroad Decreed. In the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul Judge Caldwell issued an order directing the sale of the Atchison, To peka and Santa Fe Railroad, to tak peka and Santa Fe Railroad, to place at Topeka, Kan., on Dec. 10.

Flames Fed by Oil, The Crescent Linseed Oil plant, at Chi-cago, burned Tuesday night, and 10,000 people yelled with excitement and de-light at the magnificent \$175,000 display of fireworks. The inflammable stuff produced a grandly beautiful effect. Ampl was carried.

Peril of the Sultan. A dispatch received from Constantinople says that a plot has been discovered long the officials of the Sultan's palace In consequence, it is added, numerous arrests have been made, and the residences of the ministers are now guarded by

BIG BATTLE IN CUBA.

Three Thousand Insurgents Defeat Righteen Hundred Spaniards.
Reports of a desperate battle in the San Juan coffee-growing valley, between Holguin and Barajagua, were confirmed by dispetches received by the Cuban junta at New York. The forces engaged were led by General Antonio Macco, with 3,000 Cubans, and General Echague, with 1,800 Spaniards. The greater portion of the Cubans were not actually engaged, according to the report, but continued the advance toward the west after the battle. Only 500 caysliry defended the rear of the Righteen Hundred Spaniards. advance toward the west after the battle. Only 500 cavalry defended the rear of the Cuben army and kept the Spanjards from advancing. About 300 of the Spanish troops were killed. General Macco's westward movement was for the purpose of succoring the insurgent forces in Santa Glara provinces who were threatened by Spanish infantryn. A Better was received from Brigadier. General Rego, who is holding a position in the mountains about midway between Clenfuegos and Trinidad. He has about 1,200 men, divided into seven companies of cavalrad the Spanish forces were massing at Clenfuegos are the spanish forces were massing at Clenfuegos. Trinidad, and Villa Clarar. Spies reported that they were to make a confuegos, Trinidad, and Villa Clara. Sples reported that they were to make a concerted attack. In Villa Clara there, are over 1,800. Spaniards, in Clentuegos about 2,000 and in Trinidad 1,500, making in all a formidable force to be repulsed by the Cubalis. As soon as the sugar-cane fields are relieved from the dampness of the recent heavy rains the insurgents will begin to burn them. Gomes has given orders to destroy everything.

WILL MEET DEC. 10.

Republican National Committee Is
Formally Summoned.
Senator Thomas Henry Carter Wednesday issued this call for a meeting of the Republican National Committee on Dec. 10 in Washington:
"Headquarters Republican National Committee, New York City.—The Republican National Committee is hereby called to meet at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., Dec. 10, 1805, to

ton, D. C., at 2 p. m., Dec. 10, 1805, to designate a time and place for the meet

designate a time and place for the meeting of the national convention in 1896, and to transact such other business as may demand consideration.

"THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman.

"JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Secretary."

The option was given to Chairman Carter to choose one of two dates, Dec. 3 or ter to choose one of two dates, Dec. 3 or 10. At the urgent request of some of the committeemen who live in the extreme West, and to accommodate Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Carter decided on Dec. 10 as the date of the meeting. In either case it would mean an early convention, beginning about June 1, while it would be within the interpretation of the six months rule to hold the convention the last week in May, as Gen. James S. Clarkson, William M. Hahn and Joseph H. Manley desire.

SHRINKAGE IN COAL OUTPUT.

Pennsylvania Showa, a Falling off Since 1893.

The statistics of the mining regions, which will be included in the forthcoming report of the Department of Internal Affairs, show the production of coal for 1894 in the anthractic and bituminous districts of Pennsylvania to have been \$5,306,389 tons, a decrease of 5,295,072 tons from the production of 1893. The production of anthractic coal was 45,506,179 tons, as against 47,179,563 tons in 1893, a reduction of 1,673,384 tons. The bituminous production was 39,800,210 tons, as against 43,421,989 thos in 1893, a reduction of 3,621,179 tons. While the production shows this great falling off, the total number of employes in and about the mines has increased. The number employed during 1894 was 226,872, as against 219,821 in 1893, an increase of 7,051.

Cessation in Coinage.
The appropriation for the loss on the recoinage of worn and uncurrent silver coin for the current fiscal year is exhausted and the work will be stopped. The Secretary of the Treasury will not resume, for the present at least, the coinage of silver bullion purchased under the "Sherman act." The New Orleans mint will be closed, but the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints will continue to coin gold. The treasury now holds of silver bullion purchased under the "Sherman act" 187,044,000 fine ounces, the cost of which Cessation in Coinage. bullion purchased under the "Sherman act".

187,044,000 fine ounces, the cost of which
was \$124,080,323. The coinage value of
this bullion in silver dollars is \$177,904.

000. If it were coined into silver dollars
the profit to the government would be
nearly \$54,000,000, which sum could be
paid out for the ordinary expenses of the
government. It is not thought that the
coinage of silver dollars will be resumed
at the mint until there is some action by
Congress on the currency question.

ficial announcement has leen made: "In consequence of Venezuele not offering an consequence of Venezuele not offering an apology or reparation for the Yurnan incident, the Marquis of Salisbury has taken steps to inform her as to what reparation Great Britain requires. But, as relations between the two countries have been broken off for some years, the cummunication was rot sent through the direct diplomatic channel. As the document has not reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to give details ment has not reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to give details of its contents. But it is couched in forcible terms and points out that Great Britain will not permit Venezuela to overstep the boundaries marked by the courses of the Rivers Cryune and Amacura; but is willing that the question of the other disputed territory should be submitted to arbitration.

submitted to arbitration Make Plows and Reapers.

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers al Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers began its two days' session at the Palmer House in Chicago. Mayor Swift made the opening address, welcoming the men from other cities to Chicago. The reply was made by President A. L. Conger, of Akroh, Ohio, and W. C. Nones, of Louisville, Ky., also made an address. 'A dissipation of the control cussion was entered upon regarding better prices, though no concerted action wa

Decision Favors Gambling.
The Montana State Supreme Court decided that the new gambling law in Montana is unconstitutional, and the instant the decision was made public in Buttera score of gambling houses reopened their doors and fare and other games are running brisker than ever. ning brisker than ever.

Silk Firm Robbed. Two men have been arrested in New York who in three years, according to the confession of one of them, have stolen, with the assistance of a third man, over \$10,000 worth of silk from F. A. Straus & Son, taking \$7,000 worth within the

Sugar Production Falling Off. The International Association estimates the production of sugar for 1895-6 in Germany, Austria, France, Beigium, Holland, and Russia at 3,680,923 tons, a failing off of 854,000 tons from the total of the previous year.

Crusoe's Island Their Haven Crusoc's Island Their Haven.
The Chilenn cutter Condor, from Juan
Fernandez Island, arrived at Valparaiso
with the crews of the two inissing boats
of the American ship Parthia, which was
burned at sea. The men had been on the island ten days.

DEATH IN A WRECK. One Killed, Two Fatally Burt, and

Many Bruised. In a rear-end collision at Hyde Park, In a rear-end collision at Hyde Park, eight miles from Boston, on the Providence division of the Consolidated Boad, Thursday night, a brakeman was killed, two passengers/fatally injured and nineteen others, seriougly hurt. The New London express, on time, running at a speed of fifty miles an hour on a down grade, came in collision with the rear end of the Dedham local passenger train, telescoping a combination and a passenger car in which were about 100 persons. The rehr-brakemen was so badly crushed. ger car in which were about 100 persons. The return brakeman was so hadly crushed that he died in an hour, and two passengers, one a woman, were dug out from the burning debris and removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital in a dy-Massachusetts General Hospital in a dying condition. Among the passengers who were within four feet of death and who escaped from the wreck through car windows were J. Montgomery Sears, the wealthlest man in .New England, whose holdings aggregate \$70,000,000, and Congressman Hilligh. A. Morse, of Canton. The property loss to the railroad company, will exceed \$50,000 and the accident loss through injuries will without doubt be close on \$500,000.

CHICAGO THE FAVORITE.

Pittaburg the Only Competitor for the National Republican Convention. Cities filled with an ambition to have the next Republican national convention will have six weeks in which to organize their campaign to capture the national committee. The Pittsburg boomers, after practically admitting their inability to raise the \$75,000 voluntarily pledged for the lifting of the national committees and the second committees are added to the committee of the the lifting of the national committee's debt, as a condition of getting the convention, have girded up their loins and declare their city once more "in it." San Francisco, St. Louis and Buffalo are candidates, but Chicago is the second choice of every member of the committee, and very probably first choice of a majority against all comers. San Francisco cannot seriously hope to secure the honor, and St. Louis is not so strong as Pittsburg. The contest is more than likely to narrow, down to Chicago and Pittsburg. parraw down to Chicago and Pittsburg

BIG FIGHT OFF.

No Loop-Hole in Law to Permit the Meeting.

The Fitssimmons-Corbett fight will not come off after all, either at Hot Springs or anywhere else. What Gov. Clarke has endeavored to accomplish was done Monday by the Florida Athletic Club when it declared the fight off. Corbett and his manager wanted to postpone until the present excited opposition to the affair had died, put and a meeting could be arranged on the quiet. Fitzsimmons objected to this, and declared for what he knew was impossible under the law. Each of the principals is affendy busy eating the other coward and liar, and arguaring for the stage tour which after all was the paramount and pre-arranged object of the projected fight.

Alaskans Worked Up.

Alaskans Worked Up The agitation of the Alaska boundary question has been taken up bodily by the American residents of Juneau and a move American residents of Juneau and a move is now being made to form a boundary club at that place to keep the people and the government fully alive to the danger of losing the valuable Yukon mines. The war cry "Ten Murine Leagues or Fight" is being sounded. A Washington dispatch says: "The people of Juneau may possess their souls in peace," said Gen. Duffield, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, "as to the possibilities of that city's being included in English territory, if the being included in English territory, if the results of our survey of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions as far as made, may be accepted as assurance. They seem to be unnecessarily worked up over the situation. They should know that the commissioners accepted to the state of the seem of t ing in behalf of this country and Great Britain will have no voice in the final de-termination of the dispute, as it will be settled by the high officials of the foreign affairs offices of the two countries. The mission of the commissioners is to furnish data upon which these functionaries countries count reach a conclusion, and it is with this end in view that our engineers have been in the field this summer and last."

Honr Re-Elected. The closing day's proceedings of the na-tional conference of Unitarian and other tional conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches in Washington were the most important and interesting of the convention. The annual election of officers resulted in the re-election of United States Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as president; Rev. W. D. Moorestens, of New York, general secretary; and William Howell Reed, of Boston, treesures. treasurer.

Frozen in the Ground, At special from Plainfield, Waushara County, Wis., says that fully 400,000 bushels of potatoes have been frozen in the ground in that section by the sharp frosts of the last few nights.

Wabash Freight Wreck. Two freight trains on the Wabash Railway collided at Martinsburg, Mo., killing two men and injuring three others Both trains and the depot were badly

damaged.

ad Britain Will Keep Trinidad. The British minister in Rio Janeiro has nformed the Brazilian Government that England intends to keep the Island of

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prine, \$3.75 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 59c to 60c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; cats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; pointoes, per, bushel, 20c to 25c; broom, corn, common growth to 25c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, 21/2c to 41/2c per pound. Indianapolis-Cattle shipping \$3.00 to 53.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime; \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 63e to 65e; corn, No. 1 white, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 36c

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00: hogs \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c. to 22c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 44c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats; No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; red, 42c to 43c.

o 23c; rye, 42c to 43c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 41c to 43c. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hoge, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 60c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 23c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white,

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58c o 59c; corn, No. 3, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 39c to 41c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs butter, creamery, 10c to 24c; eggs, WestTEMPERANCE WOMEN.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE W. C. T. U. CLOSED.

rominent Workers in the Temper ance Cause from All Parts of the United States Meet-All Creeds Made Welcome.

Miss Frances Willard was again elected president of the W. C. T. U. at the twenty-second annual convention held in Baltimore. There was practically no op-position, although complimentary votes were cast for several other prominent workers. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice President-at-large, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker: Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, of Mas-

achusetts; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clars C. Hoffman, of Kansas City, Mo.; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frances J. Beauchamp, of Kentucky. The day's proceedings were opened with devotional exercises conducted by Miss Bilizabeth Greenwood. The venerable Ellizabeth Greenwood. The venerable Mother Thompson, the original temperance crusader, offered a prayer. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that forty-three States were represented and that 425 persons were present and entitled to vote.

The Committee on Resolutions made its report and the convention took it up for



FRANCES E. WILLARD

consideration in sections. It declares for total abstinence favors devotional services, deplores the practice of deriving Governmental revenue from the liquor traffic, declares against the legalized sa-loon and in favor of union on "the Staten

KNOOKS OUT THE FIGHTERS. Arkaness Supreme Court Reve

The Arkansas Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Corbett case, by which Judge Leatherman's decision was re-versed and the prize fight law sustained. Corbett was remanded back to the cua-tody of the Sheriff of Garland County, Chtef Justice Bunn, in delivering the opinion, severely criticised Chancellor Leatherman, saying he had no authority



CORBETT AND DEPUTY SHERIFF BABCOCK for his action in the habeas corpus case.
Judge Leatherman, when asked what he
thought of the decision, said: "I care
nothing about the prize fight. I think
Gov. Olarke has put himself in a ridiculous attitude in view of the unconstitutional positions he has taken. He is perfectly correct in what the Chancellor
would decide because he himself knows
that the law was unconstitutionally that the law was unconstitutionally passed. He had no right to any other opinion. He was incorrect, however, when he said he thought no other judge in the State would render such an opinion, for, in order to declare the law unconstitutionally passed, it would be necessary to nullify or invalidate an article of the Constitution. I challenge the criticism of all reputable lawyers and courts. I do this in view of the expressions of the Governor on the subject."

Martin Julian, manager for Fitzsim-mons, was seen immediately after the news of the Supreme Court's adverse de-cision reached Little Rock. He said:



mented wine at the sacrament, favors scientific temperance instruction in the public schools and affirms that the W. C. T. U. has never received any money for the "endorsement of any school physicology;" condemns bird shooting tournaments, the use of narcotics, and lynching, favors female suffrage and deprecates "the use of weapons in school drills as fostering a military spirit."

Miss Willard favored a resolution admitting Catholic and Hebrew women to

misting Catholic and Hebrew women to active co-operation in W. C. T. U. work. One of the delegates suggested it might not be quite consistent for the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" to ask Hebrews to affiliate. She laid special em phasis on the word "Christian." Miss Willard with a good deal of feeling said:
"They have extended the hand of sympathy to our organization and our cause. We should invite them to co-operate. to come." Finally the convention enthusiastically adopted the resolution, and Miss Willard said she thanked God for this act of the convention, and that she considered it as honor and a pleasure to extend the hand of fellowship to Catholic

and Hebrew women.
The convention indorsed its Woman's
Temperance Publishing Association, conducted by women in Chicago. It indorsed the temperance hospitals which do no the temperance nospituis which do not administer brandy and other intoxicants in medicine. It rejoiced in the usefulness of the various young people's societies of the churches. It commended the organization of a W. C. T. U. lecture bureau zation of a W.O.T. C. lecture bureau and expressed appreciation of the Demor-est temperance medal contests. It asked for a place for women on the divorce commissions of the various States, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, pre-

scrited the "Temple report," showing the progress of raising \$300,000 necessary tr clear "The Temple" in Chicago of debt Mrs. Carse reported \$108,000 on condition that the balance be raised by Jan. 1

WANTS THE CONVENTIONS.

Them if They Come Her Way.

Active preparations are in progress in Chicago to care for one or more of the national political conventions in case that on the big structure to be known as the Collegum, located at the corner of 63d street and Stony Island avenue, the main entrance of the old World's Fair grounds. The immense building will be completed and opened in May next with an international cycle tournament on a quarter-mile track, to be followed in June with a horse show to take the place of the Washington Park derby. Several promi nent Chicagoans will visit the New York horse show and will there make such preliminary arrangements as will result in giving to Chicago, in June next, a horse show at the Collseum that it is expected will be as satisfactory and as profitable to Chicago as the Madison Square Garden hore show is to New York. With the new Union Elevated Railway

loop in operation next spring, the Colise-um will be easily accessible from the down-town hotels, as well as from the north and west sides of the city, and with an adjustable amphitheater capable of seating from 5,000 to 50,000 people, the wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, the national conventions if held in Chi-38c to 39c; onts, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; cago, in a manner that will be satisfactory to the representatives from every State in the Union.

Island basis" to battle with intemper- "Now that we are barred out of Arkansas ance, reaffirms allegiance to the prohibi-tion party, commends the action of the Fitzsimmons is prepared to accept the Atlanta commissioners in closing the ex-position on Sunday, declares for unfer-las, that we fight in private. We will go



room, in a balloon or in a barrel, and we are perfectly willing to meet him under any of these conditions."

DECREASE IN THE RECEIPTS. Internal Revenue Collection for The

Internal Revenue Collection for Three Months Show a Falling Off.

The statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the collections of internal revenue during the first three months of the present fiscal year shows the total collections to have been \$37,744,478, as against \$58,054,108 for the same period last year. The amounts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, \$18,822,028 given as follows: Spirits. \$18.852.029 decrease from the same period last year \$21,802,364; tobacco, \$8,075,545, increase \$400,000; fermented liquors, \$10,308,100.

\$89,470, decrease \$113,992. During the month of September last the receipts are given as follows: Spirits, \$6,109,409, increase \$5.661,292; tobacco, \$3,109,499, increase \$5,661,292; tobacco, \$2,676,066, increase \$55,685; fermented liquors, \$3,088,522, increase \$320,422; oleomargarine, \$07,032, decrease \$50,634; miscellaneous, \$29,945, decrease \$134,493. Total receipts for September \$12,-001,956, which is a gain over September, 1894, of \$5,882,251. So far; during the month of October the receipts from internal revenue amount to \$9,668,260, which is a slight gain over last month.

increase \$792,630; oleomargarine, \$338, 334. decrease \$137,504; miscellaneous.

AGREED ON THEIR POLICY. Cleveland and Olney United in Con-

A Washington dispatch says: Presiden Cleveland and Secretary Olney are agreed on the Venezuelan policy. The published intimation that Secretary Olney intends to resign because he has not been sup-ported by the President in his foreign policy is wholly discredited here, and per-sons close to the Secretary insist that the sons close to the secretary insist that the relations between him and the President are of the most cordial and intimate na-ture, and have been such since Mr. Oiney assumed the administration of the State Department. His visit to Boston is said to have been required by presing private business, and he was enabled to plead an business, and he was enabled to plead an excuse for his absence from the Atlanta of the six new gunboats, now wishes to withdraw that part of its proposition expected to accompany a number of diplomatic from Washington to Atlanta later on to be present there on diplomatic day.

ARMS AWE THE MOB.

LYNCHERS MEET WITH DEADLY BULLETS.

Rioters Break Into the Jail at Tiffin and Two Are Shot Down by Guarde-The Offensive Prisoner Had Mur dered a Marshal.

Troops Called Out. Martial law reigned in Tiffin, Ohio, Sunday night. The gleam of musket and bayonet, was seen glancing back the moonleans, on the streets surrounding the county jail. Morris Degan, one of the rioters, descuted a militiaman guarding rooters, described a militiaman guarding the juli and was taken in custody by the police, who were followed to the station by a howling, hooting mob. The juli doors are wrecks, having been battered from their hinges by an armed mob. Two men lie dead with bullet wounds in head men, he dead with bullet wounds in head mid, holdy, one police officer is at home with probably fatal injuries, two others are injured and a young man has a bullet through his hand.

The extrempt to lynch Leander J. Mar-

The theorem to lynch Leander J. Martin alias Miller, murderer of City Marshal August Shultz, anticipated since the tragedy, was made in dead earnest jat 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and resulted in the instant death of Mutchler and Matz, members of the mob which attacked the jail. The rioters exceeded 350 maps and most of them ware vides the form

tacked the jail. The rioters exceeded 350 men and most of them were under the influence of liquor at the time.

The mob came from an entirely unexpected source. Six men gathered on the lawn about fifty feet from the jail and in a moment about thirty others joined them. Then a sharp whistle was heard and out of an alley on the opposite side of the street and a liftle to the west rushed fully 300 more, the leaders carrying a rope and several sledgehaumers with which to accomplish their work. A squad of policemen who had stationed themselves on the steps, were whisked to one side as if they

steps, were whisked to one side as if they were so many straws. A rush was made for the jail. The men A rush was made for the jail. The menwere without reason and made no demand for the keys. A powerful teamster wielded the sledge. The door was broken in splinters in a short time. With each blow the fury, of the crowd increased. When the entrance was gained there was a wild rush and the hallway was filled with excited men. Sheriff Van Nest and three men stood in the opposite end. He appealed to them most bravely and strongly several times, asking them for God's sake to disperse. It did no good, for the men only grew fercer. The entrance to the corridor is first protected by a heavy sheet-iron door. The lock was broken off with a few blows and then there remained the heavy grating. the heavy grating.

Guarda Open Fire. Then it was that the guards, who were in that portion, began to fire. At first they shot over the rioters' heads. A guard afterward said the men swore to kill every person inside, and to show their purpose they began to fire at them. The guards said no shot was fired by them un-til the attacking party had fired through the grating first. Henry Mutchler, the first man killed, was the one who carried the rope. He was shot through the left

the rope. He was shot through the left temple, the ball coming out on the right side, and he died instantly. Then Christ Matz received a bullet through his heart. He was picked up dead.

The killing of the two men caused a cessation of the attack. Then the mob thought of dynamiting the jail and sent messengers to all the stone quarries in the city and vicinity, but all returned without any explosives. While this was going on Sheriff Van Nest placed Miller in charge of Captain Falkner and Officer Sweeney, who drove him at a breakneck speed to Fremont, eighteen miles away, and placed him in the Sandusky County jail. It was found necessary to call out the local militia, and as the day advanced and the news spread to the rural districts and the news spread to the rural districts Governor McKinley was appealed to for troops, and ordered the two companies from Kenton, one from Fostoria and another from Clyde to go to Tiffin at once.

Story of Martin's Crime

August Schultz, city marshal of Tiffin, was shot and killed Oct, 23 by Lee Mar-tin, a farmer, whom he and Officer Sweeney were attempting to arrest on the charge of threatening the life of a neighbor. Martin had trouble with his brother helw, Abram Sheidler, over a saw-mill in which both were interested. During a in which both were interested. During a quarrel Martin drew a gun on Sheidler and the latter swore out a warrant for his arrest. The warrant was placed in the hands of August Schultz, city marshal, and Patrick Sweeney, who for more than twenty years has been on the police force, and the officers left the city for the home of Martin. Arriving there they lucting Martin to their carriage he drew ducting Martin to their carriage he drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which barely missed Sweeney, and two entered the body of Marshal Schultz. With the assistance of Sheidler the officers succeeded in disarming Martin and started for the city, and when half of the distance had been traversed Marshal Schultz expired. Schultz expired.



The Treasury shows an available cash balance of \$182,183,698 and a gold reserve of \$93,291,087.

Yancey Lewis, of Ardmore, I. T., is at pointed United States Judge of the Certral District of the Territory, to succee Judge Stuart.

In the presence of a gathering that filled the edifice Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was installed as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. It is expected that appointments will be made soon to fill the vacant positions of solicitor of the Treasury and United

States Judge in Alaska. The State Department has received from Ambassador Patenotre, of France, the invitation of the French republic to take part in the French exposition of 1900, which is to usher in the twentieth

The Postoffice Department has compiled the receipts of the thirty leading cities of the United States for the third quarter of the year 1895. The receipts were \$7,400,449, against \$0,733,710 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of

Attorney General Harmon made his initial appearance in his official capacity before the United States Supreme Court Wednesday, making the opening argu-ment in the Greer County case, involving the question of the boundary line between the State of Texas and the territory of



We will defy it, says Mr. Chamber-lain. Let him proceed if he wants a col-lision. This nation was never more ready for one.—New York Journal.

The partition of Africa has been accomplished, the partition of Asia is being figured out and it is time for Uncle Sam to keep a sharp lookout over all America.

—San Francisco Call.

Great Britain does not care to discuss the Monroe doctrine with reference to Venezuela any more than to submit the boundary dispute to arbitration, and for precisely the same reason. She knows she is in the wrong, and that her iniquious act is best to be accomplished, if at all, in silence and in darkness.—New

at all, in silence and in darkness.—New York Tribune.

It is to be hoped that Venezuela, backed by our Government, will demand the arbitration of Eugland's entire claim, and will not allow it to be limited to recent encroachments. If our Government does not take this stand it will admit the right of any European power to dismember or take possession of any of our sister re-publics in this hemisphere.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is really but one course open to the Government and that is to insist at the proper time—which seems to be very near at hand—that Great Britain either submit its claim to Venezuelan territory to arbitration or recognize the fact that if forcibly asserted the force must be large enough to overcome not Venezuela alone but the United States as well— Detroit Free Press.

The United States is so fully committed to the Monroe doctrine that it cannot ted to the Monroe doctrine that it cannot afford to give it up permanently. In the event that circumstances should compel it to forego its assertion for the time being, it would be in duty bound to return to the doctrine after it had placed itself in a position to maintain the theory in the face of whatever opposition might be developed. To do otherwise would be to lose its precipe as a great power.—Denveloped. To do otherwise would be to lose its prestige as a great power.—Denver Republican.

If our understanding of the matter be correct the United States Government has served notice on Great Britain that has served notice on Great Britain that the Monroe doctrine will for the future be asserted—and maintained—with promptitude and vigor; that European encroachment on American soil will be forbidden; that the Corinto incident will not be repented, and that the proposed looting of Venezuela must be indefinitely postponed. The only question that need concern us, therefore, is that of England's strict compliance with our program. We are always glad to hear from England, of course, but we can wait. She must keep hands off in Venezuela, that is all.— Vashington Post.

Exit—Manly Art.
The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight succumbed to public sentiment.—Pittsburg
Commercial-Gazette.

This episode may be said to end prize fighting in America. No State will tol-erate it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Prize fighters begin to think that the Governor with the marble heart is just about unanimous in this glorious country of ours.—Detroit Free Press. Speaking of the Corbett-Fitzslumons flasco, does not the result look somewhat like immorality can be legislated against successfully?—Memphis Commercial-Ap-

It is a victory over the lower passions of men, a triumph of conscience. For nce the better element in human nature has scored a knockout.—Kansas

Corbett and Fitzsimmons have made costly nuisances of themselves. But if the curtain which drops on them is never to be raised again on prize fighting they will have been of some use in the world.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer. But another fight was fought and won.
It was the fight between the United
States of America and Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and for once the United States-came off victorious. It was a bigger bat-tle than even these great names indicate.

For it was a fight between civilization and barbarism.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The inability of the wealthy managers of the Florida Athletic Club to find a lawful battleground for the Corbett-Fitssimmons prize fight is proof pesitive that professional pugilism has received its death blow in this colifiers. Public sentiment is against the effect exhibitions, not alone home of Martin. Arriving there they found Martin armed with a Winchester is against these exhibitions, not alone rifle, and this they succeeded in wresting from him, the weapon being discharged in the conflict. While the officers were contact with a water to the constant of the property of the greater part of the people who support the conflict. No re to be invaded by such an element.-New York Herald.

> John Sherman's Book. The tendency of John Sherman's book is cause a toppling movement on the part f certain monuments.—St. Louis Globe-

The only moral that can be drown from the present book is the saddening picture it presents of the littleness of human greatness.—Kansas City Times.

We fear John Sherman has failed to recollect some of the most interesting events in his career. There is his terrific war on the Pullman company, for instance.-Washington Post. Senator Sherman is an able, wise, man

and a statesman of long and ripe experience, but he seems to have forgotten Job's desire "that mine adversary had written a book."—Indianapolis Journal. The book is a kind of history of the Republican party, of its periods of success, and of its failures, too. Sherman has tried to be frank, and once or twice he is

abusive of public men.-New York Jour-Those who know Senator Sherman are well aware that he has a long memory for injuries received. He may apparently forgive what he conceives to be treachery to his interests, but he never forgets. That Indian trait in his composition is

displayed in his book.—Cleveland Plain-

We have great respect and admiration We have great respect and admiration for Senator Sherman; but, until proof to the contrary is produced, we shall fear that he has made the mistake, in this instance, of promulgating a charge which rests on no firmer ground than suspicion born of personal disappointment.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Reports to the United States surgeon eneral of the Marine hospital service ingeneral of the Marine hospital service in-dicate that during the present epidemic of cholera in Japan there have been 2,708 cases and 28,513 deaths. These reports agree in saying that the disease was un-sually virulent this year in certain dis-tricts, almost all the cases proving fatal. It is believed that the epidemic has ceached its climax and now is declining.

No form of free transportation and no The Detroit Dry Dock Company, which the Naval Bureau chiefs recommended be awarded the contract for building two of the six new gunboats, now wishes to withdraw that part of its proposition which looked to the assembling of the larger for the shire of Scattle on the Parks for the shire of the Atchison road to California. This same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommended to the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation and the same action has been taken in recommendation.

nonpaying passengers use the train to the exclusion of paying passengers.

A Man of Great Strength of Churac ter, Who Attalued Fame as Preacher, Editor, Stutesman and Patriot-Magmanimous in Victory.

The Fighting Farson. William J. Brownlow, a Virginian by birth and an East Tennessean by adoption, came to Carter County, Tenn. away back in the '80's as an itinerant Methodist minister. He was a most singular and remarkable character, who pressed his individuality upon the hisnessee throughout the civil war. He had a very limited education, and without fortune or friends to aid him he



not only attained distinction as a preacher, but as editor, author and statesman. Though without fame, fortune or friends, he possessed other resources which counted for much in the earlier days of our republic. Endowed with superior physical strength and endurance, he had also more than the average of native ability, and to these were added ambition, indefatigable energy and unfaltering courage. His ministerial office did not afford him a field of labor altogether suitable to his peculiar nature, and, though he did not abandon his calling, he sought other fields of usefulness. Like many other pioneer preachers, he wore his minis-terial robes loosely, and was always ready to lay them aside to engage in carnal warfare whenever in his opinion the occasion demanded.

His readiness to meet his foes half way and settle differences in any way constitutate might suit their convenience, gain-lawa."

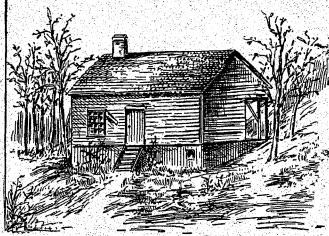
Though a pro-clavery man, when the war came Browniow was a strong friend and adherent of the Union cause. It was at this period that his loyalty natriotism and courage shous brightly amid the conflict of opinion.

To express an opinion on either side cost many a man his life. The Union cause owed to Brownlow, more man to any other man, the fact that East Ten nessee sent to the Federal army over 80,000 volunteers, a larger per ceut. of for male population than was furnished

by any Northern State. Even after martial law had been proclaimed, and the city of Knoxville was ecupled by the rebel troops, the Knox ville Whig continued to denounce the Confederate authorities, until the press was destroyed, and the editor forced to tory of his adopted State and played fly for his life. Up to this time a national prominent part in the thrilling eyents tional flag had been kept floating over which marked the history of East Ten. his residence. A detachment of Confederate troops was sent to take it down, but they were met at the door by Brownlow's married daughter, Boynton, who, imitating the spirit and courage of her father, warned them that she would shoot the first man who dared to lay hands upon the flag.! A.c tuated, perhaps, by a sense of hono and gallantry, they withdrew without "hauling down the American hag."

Under the promise of protection Brownlow was induced to return to 41s ome in Knovxille, but the promise was violated and he was imprisoned, and oubtless would have been executed but for fear of retaliation by the Fed eral government. He was finally re-leased from prison, and, with his famly, sent through the Federal lines. At he close of the war, he re-established nia paper at Knoxville, took an active part in the reconstruction of the State was elected Governor, and afterwards United States Senator. He died at his home in Knoxville, Lenn., after a brief ilness, in 1876.

Throughout his turbulent caree Brownlow never lost sight of the fact that ne was a Christian minister, no forfeited the respect of those who knew him best as such. When the war had settled the principles for which he had contended, and when, through its re-sults, many of his former irlends and neighbors were impoverished and distressed, there was none more willing to give them aid and counsel than he At his old home in Knoxvine he enjoy ed the esteem ond respect of ex-Union ist and ex-t onfederate alike and each were the beneficiaries of his kind offices and generous deeds. It is said by those who knew him well that he was a true and steadfast friend, kind and agree able in society, and in his home as gen-tle and affectionate as a child. Laying aside the question of right or wrong as regards his devotion to the Union, it may he said of him that he was a pupi of Clay and Webster, whose party went down in the memorable campaign of 1860 flying the colors of "The Union, th constitution and the enforcement of the



SCENE OF BROWNLOW'S FIGHT WITH THE POWELLS

ed for him the soubriquet of "The Fighting Parson" long before the days of the rebellion afforded opportunities to belligerent chaplains to win this dis-

He established the Elizabethton Whig to Jonesboro, Tenn., and later to Knoxforded him a broad field for the development of his penchant for controversy, and he became noted for his vigorous style, his unlimited vocabulary of epithets and his fearless denunciation of persons and principles not in accord with his views. He was an adept in the use of sarcasm and ridicule, and hurled his thunderbolts with tongue or pen without fear or favor. He crossed ances in this line with such writers as George D. Prentiss, the elder Bennett and other lesser lights. At the close of a most hitter campaign about 1840 a defeated candidate for Congress named Powell, in company with his brother and son, all armed with pistols, went to Brownlow's office for the nurnose of forcing him to retract some abusive articles; but the wary editor was prepared to give them battle. A few shots were exchanged, when the Powells re-Some time after this, one evening, while the parson was reading, a bullet came crashing through his window, passing near his head. He ran out hastliv and fired at the assassin, who escaped in the darkness. A prominent there is an envelope resembling our citizen was confined to his room for present one, which holds a letter from many weeks after this with rheumatism, as he explained, but many surmused that the parson's bullet had hit its mark. The little office before mentioned is still standing, though aban-doned and dilapidated. The participants in the affray have long since 'crossed the silent sea."

Another personal encounter occurred at Jonesboro, Tenn. Col. L. C. Haynes the editor of a rival paper, and he and Brownlow became involved in a war of words. Brownlow, having ex-hausted his store of abuse and vilification, went in quest of his enemy with his pistol in his right hand and his cane in his left. Meeting Haynes on the street, he asked him if he was armed, repeating the question three Receiving a negative reply, he shifted his pistol to his left hand and proceeded to attack Haynes with his The latter then drew a pistol and shot Brownlow in the leg, severely wounding him, but the fight continued until the parties were separated by by-

Sharks in Baltimore Waters. Great numbers of sharks are gathered at Curtis bay, Baltimore, where they are said to have thinned out the edi ble fish and kept the fishermen from He established the Elizabethton Whig making money. Col. Godfrey Eagle, in 1839, which was afterwards moved chief engineer of the sugar refinery, has tried to snare the sharks with pork. ville, Tenn., where it became famous He had a large steel hook made, on material will declare that the weaving as "Brownlow's Knoxyille Whig and which he put five pounds of meat, and is superior, but it is nearer the truth to Bebel Ventilator." The newspaper afthen tied it with a line to the pier. He say that either a stiffening skirt is worn caught many soft shell crabs, but no under the dress, or there is just a bit of sharks. Now the Curtis bay folks are haircloth or one of its several substitalking of using live dogs as bait. It tutes to encourage that perkiness that is notorious that a shark will risk his is a part of all the pretty dresses of tolife for a live dog, even if he is yellow day. This may seem like a dreadful and without a pedigree. plenty of material at the bay in the of women, but how else are such skirts shape of worthless dogs. The scheme is to hide the hook behind the animal so that the shark won't see it. William Lowry, a shark fisherman, says that he never saw so many of them in his life. They round up the fish under the sugar refinery pier and then wait

for them to come out or die. Origin of Envelopes. The institution of payment for th arriage of letters and envelopes dates as far as can be ascertained, from the reign of Louis XIV., at which time Sleur de Valfyer organized a service of private post and placed his letter box es at the street corners. The envelope for these letters were bought at special offices. In the Egerton collection of manuscripts, at the British Museum Madam De Pompadour to the Duches d'Arquillon, dated 1760. There is also exhibited an envelope of coarse paper pening at both ends, address Frederick the Great to an English gen eral in his service. It is dated Pots

She Had Been There. George Forbes, the engineer of the Niagara Electric Company, says he once lived in a house belonging to one of the Porter family, who have long owned most of the property near the falls. A Miss Porter was once traveling in Europe, and, at the table d'hote, neighbor said "Oh, if you are an Ameri can. I suppose you have seen Ningar Falls?" She turned to her inquirer,

dam, July 28, 1776.

and, fixing him with her eyes, she said "I own them!" Blobbs-Why is everybody running Slobbs-There's a mad dog down the street. Blobbs—I don't see why that should make people run. Slobbs—But there's a policeman shooting at it-Philadelphia Record.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR!

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearled Womanklud.

Qualp from Gay Gotham



the trimmings that are displayed for with them Women are accus tomed to finding new sorts of goods expensive, so in the present extravagant showing of them there is little f the unexpected but it is carrying he thing almost too far to demand

whit behind

ésides, à big outlay for garniture. Fur appears in strange companio sirps, too, and is added to all sorts of dainty combinations of lace, ribbon, spangles and fewels that are put to gether and sold by the yard. Thus, an inch wide velvet has edges of lace a thumb nall wide and crusted with jewels. Set on the edge of this lace there is a little frill of lace, and under the frill lies a band of fur. This combina-tion is used for collars, belts and for the strapping and loose drooping bands so much used on bodices. It is expen sive, but by the use of something of the sort a very dressy effect is given to the plainest gown. Spangled passe menterie, however, isn't always made up so exclusively, and in many of its less elaborate forms it is quite handsome enough to prove a great addition



NO STIFFENING? WELL!

to a dress. If the woman who must pe content with a trimming of moderate ost will only find some novel way of ai plying it, she can then be quite as ure of herself in her new gown as if its garnitures cost many dollars a The method portrayed in this chall picture is a good one, and though t involves a good deal of passeme terie, there is no need of the rare sorts Spangles were plentiful on the kind used here, which was employed on dark leaf green cashmere. The nine gored skirt was six and a half yards wide, and the fitted jacket bodice had a ves of the same goods with scalloped edge shawl collar and revers. The bodice's loose fronts had straps and buttons to loop across, and at the top there was sailor collar of green velvet.

Wherever dressmakers think they are oing to when Father Time cuts then off and stops their presenting bills is a doubtful matter, for they are almost unanimous in declaring that stiffening is not used in skirts. Even if they can adjust their consciences satisfactorily to this statement, how are they going to convince their customers that the folds of the new skirts hold their own without such aid? The makers of the arraignment in one fell awoop of a lot as that just described to be accounted for? Or an even more difficult one t explain without some such method is that of the next picture. How is a wom an to attain such precise folds, and to have and to hold, as devisors say, if not by stiffening? However, for the woman who is having new dresses made, the main point is to make sure of



AN ODD STRAP DESIGN.

This second costume, besides proving dressmakers' wiles, is notable for its handsome combination of plain and plaided stuffs, in the former dark wool suiting, and the latter Scotch plaid velvet-after the general manner that is now deemed admirable. The bodice of the suiting has a yoke in back and front of the plaid, and is slashed twice in front to show insertings of the same The edge of the plain stuff can be embroidered or can be finished with silk galloon, and the collar, belt and sleeves

are fashioned entirely of the plaid me terial. A point in this costume that makes it especially tasteful is the use of the same plaid in the hat trim

These many uses of plaids in adorn ing plain stuffs are now safely beyond faddish fancy, and may be safely copied. Of course, the notion is carried to an extreme by women of freakish tastes, as all other fashions are. Such women go in for plain slik stockings when the skirt lining is a plaid to correspond. This comes of following the function rule of having the stocking match the lining of the skirt and not the skirt. Underwear even is being shown run through with narrow ribbon, all bright plaid. There is a prettiness probably about anything new, but there



BROUGHT FORWARD FROM A PAST CEN TURY.

eems a lack of restfulness about a plaid when it appears in underwear is any advice intended here to further such nonsensical notions, for there are uses a plenty for plaids that are legitimate and sensible. One has already been shown and described, and another appears in the next sketch, in the plaid panel of the skirt, which is, moreover, a forerunner of the petticoat styles that are to be. A mouse-gray suiting is this gown's chief fabric, and its strap garniture is thoroughly original, while its sleeves are of the newest having four tucks in the puffs at the shoulder. In some models these tucks are repeated lower down on the puffs. and in some cases there is more extent

of tucks than of puffs. Petticoat styles, fancy coats and or-nate jacket bodices originated in the same era, according to fashion's historians, and as these same historians are designers, they should know, for de-signing nowadays consists in large degree of modifying and adapting oldtime styles. Now, these delvers in the modes of centuries past declare that petticoats styles and coats and lackets are to be all the go seon. They said the same several months ago, but never mind, hints of these fashions are nov appearing. A suggestion of the petiti-contappeared in the last picture, and in the next there's as dainty a jacket as ever was donned in the days of the Louis. It is of mordore yelvet, its fronts turning back in white satin revers that are edged with metal galloon, turned-back cuffs being to match. ruffle of lace finishes each wrist the stock collar also has a narrower ruffle



OUTDOING HER DAUGHTERS.

and two ends of lace hang down in front and are held with a rosette at the neck. The accompanying skirt and the vest are of mordore cloth, the latter fastening at the side.

The downger has not dressed so magnificently for years. The richest bro-cades are shown for her, velvets that are overlaid with shot silk design and that glitter with interwoven bullion are reserved for her use, black, purple, plum color, green and all the dark shades of brown and bronze are hers, if she will. Satin that can not only stand alone, but that seems ready t walk, is made for her alone, and she is encouraged to wear all the lace and jewels she can muster. If the grand daughter of the day affects the simplicity of the ingenue, the grandmother of the hour makes up for it by her magnificence. Take a look at the final pic ture and be convinced of this. Here is a dress of flowered Louis XVI. whose skirt is trimmed on the sides with panels of dark-cream lace, each of which is held in place by three jeweled buttons. Than the silk foundation of the blouse waist is draped with ac-cordion-pleated chiffon, and a high corselet belt of plain silk comes about the walst. At the top where the edge of a yoke would come are put a series of lace points, and a full chiffon ruche finishes the neck. Jeweled buttons matching those on the skirt are put on the sleeves, and the whole is elegant enough to offset the simple attire of a half dozen marriageable daughters Blues, too, are the downger's, if she

wants them, but the late lamented cornflower blue is not on the list." It is amented, however, because it never should have been made fashionable, not because it is now missed, and the only possible use for it at present is to cover it with black chiffon, and use eweled trimming that will show ruby, green and yellow, so that the glint of the trying vivid shade may be toned down. But there is one other use for it; give it to someone you don't like!

Mrs. Hemans commonly devoted two

ALL ABOUT THE FARM

INTERESTING RURAL READERS.

Sudding to Make Fruit Trees Symmetrical - A Knee-Saving Wood Sawing Device-Home-made Fruit Evaporator, ***

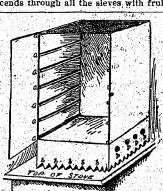
Budding. When young fruit trees are received from the nursery, one is occasionally found that is one-sided. No branches or but one, it may be; are growing on one side, while the other is "well pro-yided with them. It is difficult to prune such a tree into symmetrical shape without cutting it back very



time in growth. In such a case on may try the experiment of budding the one-sided tree with buds from the same tree, or another of the same variety. two illustrations show the whole situation at a glance. Fig. 1 is a tree s has been described. It is to be budded at the points indicated by the crosses, and pruned upon the other side, in order to make the symmetrical tree shown in Fig. 2. Of course only a small, young tree could be operated upon in this way, but the smaller trees are by far the safest to order when planting an orchard.—American Agriculturist.

Small Farming.
One paying industry is a fruit or-chard and poultry yard combined. The orchard is turned into a range for the chickens, directs the Germantown Telegraph. The fruits are nearly all treefruits—apples, pears, peaches, plums and quinces. The very best varieties are raised. When the markets are low the fruits are sold greeen. The farings has machines for paring, coring and sucing the fruits, and, during the good seasons, over one thousand pounds of dried fruits are prepared in the even ings in this way for market from the surplus crop. These are dried so care fully that they average four to ten cents a pound, and they sometimes pay much better than the green fruit during a good season. From two to three thousand chickens are raised on the place by incubators, and these yield a good profit every season. In addition to this he farm yields all the vegetables for the household use, nearly all the feed for the chickens, two or three pigs, and one cow and horse. Besides paying all of the ordinary expenses of living, the farmer in this way manages to lay aside a little each year.

Homemade Evaporator. The rough sketch of an evaporator is shown, hoping if a similar evaporator is made it may prove as satisfactory to others as it has to me. The principal points involved are economy of space and rapid drying. The evaporator may be made as large as the top of a cook stove and as high asome may wish. It should have no top, as the heat as-cends through all the sieves with fruit



KITCHEN STOVE FRUIT EVAPORATOR

and escapes through the top sleve. The cut has seven sleves, a, the lower, being twelve inches above the stove. The lower part should be of galvanized iron and the holes of ventilators, b. admit cool air which is heated as it ascend and carries the moisture from the fruit moved higher or lower, as they dry the fruit. I use perforated zinc for sieves with a small wood frame around the dge.-W. B. Troop, in Farm and Home.

When to'Wean a Calf. The best time to wean a calf is when only one day old; then there is little difficulty in teaching it to drink, and he cow will not fret and worry as much then as later. If the calf is intended for the butcher at four weeks old, it should not be allowed to run with its dam continually. A cow should be milked at regular intervals, which would not be the case if the calf was with her at all times. I am satisfied would be better for the cow to milk her and feed the whole milk to the calf.

Grit in the Axles.
Watch your axles and see they don't get full of grit. Frequent wiping and oiling is the only remedy. Sometimes soap and hot water are necessary to properly cleange an axle flox. Washer up from the tips of the axle and not atthe shoulder. This will keep the hub crowded up against the shoulder and prevent mud from getting in Notice the condition of two axles, one washer

ed thus and other washered at the

shoulder.

A calf will persist in butting, and if certainly is injurious to the cow.

Keeping Eggplant Food.
About the middle of October, or before we expect a sharp frost, we pull up some eggplants, cut off their leaves and hil too old or too young fruits, say Ghrdening, then hang the plants up by the roots on hooks in a dry, dark, frost or three days to a short story or poem. proof room—a warm, well ventilated

cellar would do. Orthog off the leaves and worthless fruit less tion; hence, to a large extent, shriveling. Eggplant, like squash, in any stage of its existence, growing or cut, dislikes cold; also, a stagnant atmos phere. Hence, the cellar is generally a poor place for it. We keep it in this way for a month or so in fairly good condition, but have never succeeded in keeping it over winter.

Smutted Wheat and Oats.

If smutted wheat or oats are sown, the smut parasite grows up with the stalks, attacks the forming grain, and causes great loss. Hence, if we kill the smut on the seed before sowing it, the danger of smut in the crop is immens ly reduced. To absolutely kill the smut spores, says the Agriculturist, immerse the seed grain in water at 133 degree Fahrenheit, adding hot water, as need ed, to keep up the heat, but never let ting it go above 135 degrees or below 130 degrees. The immersion must be at least twelve, but not over fifteen, minutes, when the seed must be at once dipped into cold water, or cold water poured over it; then spread out Prof. Arthur, of Indiana, rec ominends a temperature of 140 degrees when the seed is put in renewing it in a few minutes when down to 130 de-This does not injure the seed, as is apt to be the case with blueston (sulphate of copper) treatment.

Cornstalks in the Hogger. Dried cornstalks lying around on the fields are a nuisance and a vexation in the manure heap. We have tried throwing them in the hog yard, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. Where the run is small, and especially if it is of a damp bottom or has holes in it that hold water, one will soon have a layer of manure that will give a good return for hauling it out and plowing it under for your next corn patch. You will also make the discovery that you do haul out a lot of nox-lous weed seed in the average barnvard manure Resides making voi some good manure, the hogs will a dry bed for some time, and something to keep them out of the mire that they are usually allowed to wallow in.

A Wood-Sawing Device.
The winter sawing of stove-wood is apt to be a monotonous job, and one, withal, that is rather wearing on the left knee of the one handling the saw, as he thus holds the stick in place. labor-saving device is shown in the Il-



lustration that can be attached in a moment to a sawherse, and that will not take much time to make. An iron rod, bent into the required shape, and attached to a treadle, is all there is to it. Then one may stand on both feet and saw the wood, one foot being on the treadle and the other on the ground or floor.

When to Sow the Grasses.
Bluegrass and redtop are usually own in early fall and orchard grass in the spring. The latter is a quick-growing grass, according to the Orange County Farmer, and does well sown with red clover, as it ripens at the same time. Sow bluegrass and redtop about September 1, as the more time it has to get root in the fall the better it will withstand the winter. As a matter of fact, any kind of grass seed can be sown in fall or spring, and in favorable seasons it will do well in either case A summer drouth, however, is hard on spring-sown grass, and often kills it out, and this has brought about fall sowing, and from the last of August till the middle of September is the best time. Nature sows all grass seed in the fall or late summer.

A New Fertilizer. Bisulphide of carbon, which is so useful to destroy many kinds of insects and vermin, has just been proved to exert, also, a beneficent effect upon the soil, largely increasing the yield, although the reason for such action is

hard to discover. Food for the Ivy Bits of raw fresh beef buried among he roots is the best food for the English ivv. Leaves are desirable as a mulch, as they lie loose until the severe frosts touch them, when they pack and lie close.

Sulphuric Acid to Kill Weeds. Burdocks around the fence corners can be killed by pouring a little strong sulphuric acid into the center of each The Value of Rotation.

Rotation of crops enables the land to provide plant food for a greater variety of plants at the least cost to the

Taking Care of the Cat. When the presence of any kind of poison is suspected prompt and energetic son is suspected prompt that action is necessary. A liberal dose of hands and knees to eat grass. After luke-warm water, slightly salted, will be partook of mutton his actions were administer at once a generous quantity of sweet oil or melted lard. After such an experience the cat will usually the symptoms of which are frequent of trisnitrate of bismuth twice a day will be found beneficial. A little pow dered sulphur made into a paste with lard or unsalted butter and smeared upon the front paws now and then is an excellent thing to keep a cat in good condition, but care should be taken that there is no exposure to cold or wet until after the effects of the med icine have passed off. Raw meat should never be given save in cases where other food is refused and it is necessary to build up the system; then it should be given in small quantities, and be perfectly fresh and free from fat. Florence Percy Matheson in Ladies Home Journal.

A New Hampshire girl of 23 never tasted hot bread until three weeks ago when she stopped with friends at Boston hotel.



French Tomato Soup.
Collect an the bones in the larder and put them on to boll with a pound of lean meat, all kinds of vegetables and as much water as will make six plates of broth. Skim well when it boils up and allow it to simmer for several hours. Strain when ready. Cut up an onion and fry it in a tablespoonful of butter until light brown; then cut up and and six or eight large-sized toma-toes, a crust of bread, pepper and salt to taste and one lump of sugar. Pour over this the broth when ready and allow all to boil until the tomatoes are soft. Strain and put on to boil again. Dissolve one teaspoonful of corn starch in a little cold water; add to it six heaping tablespoonfuls of thick cream and beat it well. Take the pot off the fire, set on the side of the range and pour the cream into it very slowly, so that it will not curdle. Serve with it squares of bread, fried in a little butter. If preferred, put them in the soup tureen and pour the hot soup over them. Should the soup be required in a hurry, beef extract can be used. Dissolve it in water and substitute it for the boiled

Apple Marmalade.

Wash your apples, quarter them and cut the cores out. Put on to cook with water to cover them. Cook till soft, and nour into a cheese cloth bag. Let drain through, but do not squeeze. To every quart of juice use one plut of granulated sugar; boil fifteen minutes.

The pulp of the apples may be used by pressing through a sieve. Add one cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon to each quart of pulp; if it is too thick to cook, add a little water. Boil for thirty minutes, stirring constantly. Put in small crocks or bowls. It makes a nice spread for the <u>little</u> ones' bread.

Japanese Varnish. A Japanese furniture polish, said to be exceptionally valuable, is prepared by mixing well together one pint of linseed oil, one pint of strong cold tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of sait. When thoroughly combined pour into a bottle, which must be shaken each time before the polish is used. Make a pad of soft linen, pour on a few drops of liquid, rub well over the article to be polished, and finish the process with an old silk handkerchief or dry chamols skin. The Japanese use their fine paper both as

polisher and first applier. Grandma's Candlesticks.

She who haunts antique shops is wiser than she who spends her money in modern bric-a-brac. Modern bric-a-brac may "go out," but that which has withstood the test of time and changing fashions is likely to be worthy of admiration. Consequently she who buys the brass condlesticks of her grandmother's day buys better than she who

pays the same price for some oddity in the line of a china candlestick invented last month. Ripe Grape Cateup. Five pounds of grapes, one pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one table-

spoon of pepper, one-half tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon each of allspice, cloves, cinnamon. Cover the grapes with water, cook ten minutes, then rub through a sleve so as to remove skin and seeds. Add the ingredients and boil twenty minutes, or till a little thicker than cream, bottle.

Selecting China.
In selecting china for painting only that which is absolutely free from imperfections should be bought, as sometimes a flaw in its smoothness as slight as a grain of sand in freeing itself to gain room to expand will result in an explosion, breaking not only that but a number of pieces.

Cream Cake.

Three eggs, one cup sugar, 1½ cups flour, 2 tablespoonfuls water, teaspoon baking powder. Bake in two layers. For the batter, boil nearly one pint of milk, beat together two tablespoons flour, add one egg, one cup of sugar and 1/2 cup butter. Then stir into the milk and boil until thick.

Death of a Queer Man.

A Bainbridge, N. Y., dispatch says: Thomas Foote, 22 years old, died at his home, seven miles from Hancock, under peculiar circumstances. He was affected by what he ate to such an extent that when he indulged in beef he would become restless, wander out and bellow like an ox, going down on his hands and knees to eat grass. After almost always act as an emetic, but those of a sheep and he would bleat like when the case is urgent it is better to a lamb. When he ate chickens he would go out and scratch for worms, which he devoured with apparent relish. His father killed some squirrels, need a course of cod liver oil and a of which the son ate heartily. He left generous diet, and if there seems to be the house and was followed by his resultant inflammation of the stomach father, who soon saw his son jumping from limb to limb of a tree, barking vomiting and refusal of food—one grain like a squirrel. He called for him to come down, but this only seemed to make the boy want to escape and he attempted to jump from one tree to another. He missed his footing, fell to the ground and expired in less than five minutes

A Baffled Advertiser

A newspaper tells a story of a man in London who determined toospend all he made during the first year in advertising. He soon foulfd that it was im-possible for the simple reason that the more he advertised the more he made. and after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising he had to give it up.-Charleston Mercury.

The highest problem of any art is to cause by appearance the illusion of a higher reality.-Goethe.

There is no honor where there is no shame.

6. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT'R. 31, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Graying Mich., as second-class matter

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The safe prediction with regard to the action of the new Republican House on questions of finance and revenue is that it will not do anything to make vegetables grow in the Democratic garden.

Boston last week received 2,414,500 pounds of foreign wools. The fact is respectfully referred to the sheep raisers of the United States, with the compliments of the democratic

Colonel O. O. Staley, for twelve years Washington representative of the Louisville Courter-Journal, who has just returned from Kentucky, sadly expresses the belief that the Republicans will carry that state. Louisville, he says, will go republican by from 6000 to 8000.

The editor of the Otsego county HERALD does not seem to admire "old If he had been given a drubbing for his opinions as to the flag, as some other democratic editors received, he would have more admiration for it.

The board of Supervisors of Alpena took a jaunt over the roads, which are now in process of construction in this county, and found extravagance so apparent, that they passed a resolution ordering all work to be finished up by Saturday night. They also ordered the clerk and the treasurer to draw or pay no more orders. This leaves the roads in much worse condition than they were in when work was first started. About 50 miles are half finished.

The corn exportation of the next five or six months is expected to touch the highest figures ever reached. All the corn that is wanted abroad can be spared out of the great crop now being harvested. Probably the acreage of 1896 will be still greater than that of 1895. Corn is growing in popularity in Europe, and the United States is in a position to meet all demands from that quarter --Globe Democrat.

American farmers are unquestionedged that our apples are unequaled. The Italian lemon crop is very poor of political incertitude." this year, and but for the Florida freeze we might perhaps be shipping lemons to Palermo. -Globe Dem.

Instructive Statistics.

try is, in nearly all cases, raw mate rial, used in manufacturing industries. and the prostration of such industries under Mr. Cleveland's malevolent administration, is shown by the fact that imports of this kind declined from \$270,000,000 in the eight months of last year to \$254,000,000 this year. In the same time the imports representing chiefly fabrics which could 1805, said that: and should be made in our own mills, Tose from \$183,000,000 to \$281,000,-000, an increase of more than \$98,000,-000, or more than 50 per cent.

show that, in the period named, the just now, are also eager operators, ter trying other medicines for what exports of domestic merchandise have while the German representatives are fallen from \$504,000,000 to \$489,000.

One Following upon the destruction

American sheep and the displace.

To the period have been and the displace. of American sheep and the displace- world. From this report it is evident them. We will not be without it ment of domestic wool by the foreign that the woolen manufacturers of Therefer, as our experience proves product the imports of wool increased England are the most busily employed that itcures when all other remedies from 45 millions to 179 million of all the very busy manufacturing pounds, an increase of nearly 300 districts throughout Europe. There per cent, while the imports of woolens is nothing in this report saying that because of the removal of the pro- the American manufacturers are buytective duties, rose from \$11,000,000 ing wool in London, or that the to \$40,000,000, an increase of about American manufacturers are "the 200 per cent.

The imports of tin plate enlarged The imports of tin plate enlarged by 27,000,000 pounds, because of the our manufacturers would be mere city. Ill., was told by her doctors decreased duty. Cotton knit goods in the shoddy markets as, under she had Consumption and that there imports increased by just \$2,000,000. our present tariff, we are unable to was no hope for her, but two bottles imports increased by just \$2,000,000. our present tariff, we are unable to Woolen cloth rose from 3 millions to supply our home market with woolen pletely cured her, and she says it saved ber life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, millions to 5‡ millions, and silk fabrics from 16 millions to 22 millions. The Gorman tariff is an extered from a dreadful cold, approach-Japan came very near to doubling her cellent thing for Yorkshire and for ing Consumption, tried without re exports of silk goods to this country—

European rag pi kers. The Ameribottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, a fact full of menace for American can wool industry it has practically and in two weeks was cured. He is slik manufacturers in the future. In destroyed, and the chances are that naturally thankful. It is such retruth these returns show plainly the the American woolen manufacturing suits, of which these are samples, havor that is made with domestic inindustry will, before long, be in as that prove the ecffacy of this medil clustry by the Wilson tariff. The involved a condition as are the

The Avalanche. CRAWFORD COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

COURT HOUSE, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NOVEMBER 14TH. AND 15TH., 1895

PROGRAMME.

Thursday, November 14.

10.00 A. M.	Opening Address / -	By the Conductor.
10.10 "	The Value of Improved Live Stock -	Hon. Wm. Ball.
10.35 "	Discussion, opened by	- H. Head.
10.50 "	The Effect of the Removal of Timber -	- A. A. Crozier.
11.05	Discussion, opened by	W. C. Johnson.
11.15 "	What are our prospects after the saw logs are	gone-U. E. Silaby.
11.30 "	Management of soils during drought -	A. A. Urozier.
11.50 "	Discussion	A. J. Stilwell.
	Dinner.	
		 -

1 30 P. M.	Music and Recitation
1.45 "	Are Drouths more frequent Prof. S. Kedzie.
2.00 "	Discussion P. M. Hoyt.
2.10 *	Grasses, J. J. Coventry.
2.25	Manuring on light land Prof. F. S. Kedzie.
2.50 *	Discussion, Charles Cook.
3.10	Making good butter, illustrated with dairy
	apparatus H. E. Van Norman.
410 7	Moste

	Evening.
6.45 [* 7.00 *	Music and Recitation P. W. Stephan.
7.20	Discussion, Geo. Hartman.
7.40 * 8.00 **	Frosts, Prof. F. S. Kedzie. Farm management Hon. Wm. Ball.

Friday, November 15.

10.00 A. M.	Clover	H. T. Shafer.
10:15 "	Discussion,	G. C. Davis.
10,25 "	Pens and Clover for Northern Michigan -	A. A. Crozier
10.50 **	Discussion	O. Palmer.
10.50 " 11.10 "	Necessity of system and earnestness in farming	- C. W. West.
6 11.25 ·	Discussion,	E. T. Waldron.
11.25 " d 11.85 "	Adoption of constitution and election of offi-	
	cers for the ensuing year.	
0 1.30 P. M	Music and recitation.	G C Davia

0.	1.30 P. M.	Music and recitation.	
9	1.45	Insects injurious to fruit, G. C. Davis.	
١-	2.05 **	Discussion C. A. Clapp.	
k	2.20 "	Insect pest of the garden and field - G. C. Davis.	
e	2.40 "	General farming Charles Barber.	
Ş,	2.55	Sheep, J. A. Breakey.	
	8.10	Discussion, H. B. Hadden.	
t	8.25 **	Question box for written questions.	
0	3.45 ''	Corn, O. Palmer.	
	4,00 ''	Music.	
d	6.45 "	Music -	
p	7.00 "	Needs of our district schools Miss Flora Marvin.	
e	7.20 **	How can we aid in improving our district schools-P. Ostrander.	
r	7.40	Discussion, C. A. Clapp.	
g	8.00 "	Planting and care of orchards H. P. Gladden.	
e	8.20	Discussion B. Funck	
t	8.40 . Farewell Meeting. What have I gained from the Institute,		

Henry Watterson's star-eyed goddee of reform is in a bad way politically. After carefully looking over patient time will work the changes ably at the head of their business, and the party which the goddess has to please them In 1886 there were there is good reason to believe that smiled benignly on so many years 3020 deaths of pensioners. In 1895 American fruit-growers will occupy a Henry makes her say: "The demo- there were 1368. The old veterans similar position before many years. cratic party, under its present con- will go fast, from this on. The The demand for our fruit is growing dition, is not a party at all; it is, grumblers enjoying the fruits of their in Europe, and it is already acknowl-simply a monster without a head, toils and patriotism, can well afford running loose through the wilderness

About \$200,000,000 is the estimate port of the Bureau of Statistics of the 8537,000,000; and the stream of fresh the famous painting by David of the Treasury Department, covering the gold from the mines grows larger and "Coronation," and also "The surrender period of eight months, ending Aug. larger. It is a highly interesting of Ulm." Another finely illustrated 31. this year and last. The free fact, and its effect upon the financial article is Mrs. Kinnicut's paper on NORYVERN merchandise brought into this coun- system will be watched with the "Kalserwerth and its Founder," which reenest attention. - Globe Democrat

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Good Thing for England.

One of the latest reports of the Lonion wool sales, that of J. S. Bloom. field, dated London, September 27.,

"The English have shown themselves the keenest buyers, Yorkshire, and particularly Bradford, having been the most busily employed of all There has been much boasting the very busy manufacturing districts among the Free-Traders of the ad-throughout Europe. The French, vantages supplied to our export trade who stood aside last series, and whose by the Wilson tariff. The statistics stocks are supposed to be very bare

most busily employed."

It is probable that the activity of Woolen cloth rose from 3 millions to supply our home market with woolen

If the mourners over "the enormone pensions" paid to veterans will be to quiet down. - Chicago Inter Ocean

The leading illustrated article in the November Century is the descripby careful authorities of the world's tion of Bonaparte's transformation production of gold during the year from First Consul to Emperor of the 1895. The figure last year was \$180,- French, which Professor Sloane intro-000,000, an increase of \$23,000,000 duces with a salient review of the describes one of the most notable foundations for philanthropic effort of the nineteenth century.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money required. Poles of the parameter of the tion, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Knight of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes u from Lincoln Neb., as follows: "Af fail "- igned, F. W. Stevens, State Com.-Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial botties are free at L. Fournier's drug store. Regular size 50c and 81.

of Dr. King's New Discovery com dustry by the Wilson tariff.—The impoverished a condition as are the bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Mauufacturer. wool growers.—American Economist. Regular size 500, and \$1.00.

Prominent Physician Praises

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The celebra-ted J. Francis Bourns, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., who has for many years been connected with the Orphanage Corporation of that city, says with reference to

"Having thoroughly tested, in my practice as a physician, the alterative action of Ayer's Sar-saparilla, I view it as of une-qualed excellence."—J. Francis Bourns, 1935 Walnut St., Phila.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

The people are waking up to the fact that English interests are necessarily antagonistic to American interests. "We like prices low, and the lower the better," may be all right from an English standpoint, but is all wrong from an American standpoint, and Americans are getting very tired of being skinned for the benefit of the English monied classes.

The above is an editorial in the Grand Rapids Free Coinage Independent, edited by ex-congressman Geo. F. Richardson, who in the last campaign was howling himself hoarse for free trade. It is very good protection talk, and George must have been mixing his drinks again.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

A deficit in a time of peace may seem to be an anomaly, but it should be remembered that this is not exactly a time of peace, but a time of war upon American industries waged by the most un-American administration in the history of our country.-N. Y.

Dictionary of United St's History.

By J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., ofcasor of History. Brown University formerly of Johns Hopkins University. Editorial Contribute, to "Contruct Dictionary," Author of "History of Historical Writing in America",

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, at Grayling, Mich., October 15., 1895. OTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention nake final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before Register and

1895. vizi
Listras W. Spicke, Homestead application No
9430, for the N. W. ig of Section 14, Town 26 N. R.
W. He names the following winesses to prove
his continous residence upon and cultivation of
said land, viz. Win, A. Masters, Charles Frantz
Jerome Walt, Willis Shellenbarger, all of Gray
ling Post Office. oct17-5w JOSEPH PATTERSON, Register.

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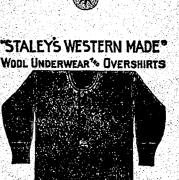
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Michigan State Land Office

LARSING, Oct. 10th 1805. Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp land, situate in Crawford country forfeited for none-payment of interest, will offer for sale at public auction at this office on in 14th day of Movember, A. D. 1866, at 10 clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to late.

WM. A FRENCH.

No. of Description. | Section. Town. | Range 25 N 8 W oct10-bw



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J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, OCT'R. 31, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS

Read Rosenthal's Ad.

New Figs at Claggets'.

Go the Oyster Supper at the hall to-morrow evening. Vermont Maple Syrup, at Clag-

getts'. There was three inches of snow or

the ground, Tuesday morning. Choice Dairy Butter and Fresh Eggs

at Bates, March & Co's. Fred. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, brought

in a load of fine potatoes, Monday. For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wights restaurant. N. P. Salling made a flying trip to pared Buckwheat Flour. Claggett Lewiston, last week.

Look at S. H. & Co's Advertisement in this paper.

B. F. Gifford, of Roscommon, was in town one day last week. An all wool Serge, 45 inches wide,

only 50 cents, at Clargetts'. Jos Patterson was in Roscommon

one day last week. Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county was in town Tuesday.

For California fruit, of all kinds go to C. Wight's restaurant

John Funch, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday.

The best Patent Flour in town, at Bates, Marsh & Co's.

M. J. Connine, Esq., of Oscoda was in Lewiston, last week.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Mrs. C. Amidon was visiting with friends, in Lewiston, last week. Try Claggetts' 35c Tea. 3 pounds

for \$1.00. Henry Funck, of South Branch, was

in Town last Friday. Claggets' Colong Tea is a winner.

E. N. Salling, Esq., of Manistee was in town last week.

Mens all wool pants, warranted not to rip. Claggett sells them.

J. Metcalf, of Center Plains, bas moved to Grayling.

Pure Lard and Cottolene at Clag-

Do you know Rosenthal is giving away all kinds of furniture.

Brick! Brick!! Brick Cheese!!! at Salling, Hanson & Co's store. F. Barber of Center Plains lost a

valuable horse, last week.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books

M. F. Merrill has moved his harness shop to McCullough's livery barn.

Go to Fourniers' for Tablets, Slates, Pens. Pencils, School Bags, etc.

Charles Ingerson has been home for a few days, awaiting orders.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best. You should try it.

Mrs W. A. Masters returned from pervisors.

egaunee. Wednesday morning. Hay, is complete. Prices guaranteed

Bates, Marsh & Co. Mrs. R. Hanson made Mrs. H. A. Bauman, of Lewiston, a visit last

Creamery Butter always on

hand, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

R. P. Forbes and wife returned from their visits with friends in Genessee county, last week.

Beyond all doubt, Bates, Marsh & Co, have the heat line of Tea's and Coffee's to be had in Grayling.

There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, at the usual hours.

Get my prices on cook and heating stoves, before buying elsewhere. A. Kraus.

Services will be resumed at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday.

Rev. H. A. Mosser officiating. Go to Claggets' for your winter Underwear. He has a new line for

Gents, Ladies and Children. Archie House, of Maple Forest, sold

last week, at 13 cents per bushel. Claggett has received his new line

of Canned Vegetables, from Orchard Farm. Beat in the city; try them.

J. K. Wright was attending to business in Lewiston and Atlanta,

For Rent—The Photograph Gallery formerly occupied by Geo. Bonnell Address Andrew Marsh, Grayling.

Clasgetts' Silver Moon Natural Leaf Tea is winning trade every day. Best service. 10. That nearth.

Hunters are arriving by every train, and the slaughter is begun.

Oyster Supper at W. R. C. hall, to norrow evening. The ball given by the "Big Four,"

vas a grand success.

The Ladies are delighted with Clagget's Cork Sole Shees. He has them for Men also. Best thing out

adjourn until late Saturday evening. For guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunation and sporting goods, go to Albert Krava

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made

D. Trotter went to Chicago, on business, last Saturday.

Oyster Supper to-morrow evening. Only 25 cents. Pan cakes in a minute, by the Pre

sella it. Mrs. Chas. Butler is enjoying the pleasure of a visit from her mother.

A good house, harn and lot for sale cheap, and on easy terms. South violations of the game law were side. Enquire of O. Palmer.

Mrs. Stevenson of Lewiston, was visiting with the family of G. H. Bonnell, during the past week.

New Brick Cheese, just received, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Supervisors Higgins and Head took in the Oyster Supper, at the hall the other evening.

Pure Buckwheat Flour at Claggetts New process. Itching qualities removed. Try it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma

Miss Maude Staley has been confined to the house the past two weeks from an attack of neuralgia, combined with a bad cold.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

A "Garland" is just what you want in cold weather. They are sold by S. H. & Co.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M E. E. Church realized \$20.00 from their social and supper last Friday evening.

The finest lot of potatoes ever grown in Crawford county, were brought in by C. W. West, of Center Plains, last week.

The best place in town to buy Underwear is at the store of S. H. & Co. They show the best line at lowest prices.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating, and color-food, and the est remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

E. W. Van Dyne has sold his house and is about to move to Standish There are others whom we could bet ter spare.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest was looking after the interests of the jury. O. Palmer offers a good young work indigent, last Friday and Saturday, team, medium weight, forsale cheap in connection with the Board of Su-

Our line of Flour, Feed, Grain and worker is in want of a job for the completed. The general appearance winter. Is not afraid of work, and in camp. Enquire at the AVALANCHE sep26tf office.

Buy your Underwear of Salling, Hanson & Co., they have the best in the market, at the least money.

person of a brother of A. J. Davis.

The deepest stab and most terrible

The ladies of the M. E. Church are preparing for an apron and handkerchief sale, to take place some time

drug store.

A. F. Bradley, a former resident of Grove, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Collen.

The case against young Kibbie, the printer, who robbed his employer, at 700 bushels of potatoes in Grayling, Petoskey, was quashed in the circuit court on account of defective papers -Cheboygan Tribune.

> The American Express office was removed vesterday from the depot to Jones' shoe store, who assumes the agency thereof, with Miss Vena Jones in immediate charge of the business. The new location is central, and will be much more convenient for the business men of the village, while the large acquaintance and recognized business a tlity of the new manage ment insures prompt and efficient

A farmer died in Muskegon last week, from heart failure, when told the price of potatoes. No wonder,

McKinley, Oscoda county, is have ing an epidemic of typhoid fever. Three deaths occurred in the last ten

F. C. Loranger, of Detroit, an old resident of Grayling, but now with F. Stearns & Co., wholesale druggists, of Detroit, was in town last week, The Board of Supervisors did not and made us a pleasant call.

> Regular Communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M. this evening, at the usual hour.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Pres byterian Church, will meet at the church pariors, Friday afternoon, Nov. 1st.

Second crops of roses and raspber ies in Riggsville, Cheboygan county, ere recently killed by the frost. I. M. Silsby, of South Branch, is

getting out a large lot of wood for

the Hodgman Manufacturing Com pany, of Roscommon. The game warden is getting in his work in Roscommon County. Two

brought to time last week

A. A. Abbott, former county treas urer of Antrim county, is reported to be short in his accounts in the sum of \$343,00. Next.

Jacob Molaski, charged with an ag- the W. C. & W. M. railway tracks. gravated criminal assault, was found The north and south bound trains guilty in Otsego county, and sentenced to Jackson prison for life.

Col. Worden has got on track of a party in Indiana who is trying to snipe a fine piece of pine land in the Upper Peninsula, and went to Fort Wayne last Thursday on an investigating tour.

We have made special arrangements to club the AVALANCHE with the Detroit SEMI WEERLY JOURNAL All of our subscribers who desire the JOURNAL next year, can have the palance of this year free, by the payment of one years subscription to both papers. Now is the time to sub-

informs us that in digging his potatoes this fall he found three in one hill a trifle out of the ordinary. One weighed five pounds, another 31, and the Beauty of Hebron variety. - Chepovgan Tribune.

Rev. S. G. Taylor, pastor of the M. E. church, had a narrow escape while in Detroit last week. He was riding besides himself more or less injured. He. fortunately, escaped with only a bad shaking up. - Cheboygan Trib.

Sheriff Chalker and family were and thick heavy syrup. Largest driving on the Muple Forest road, packages and purest goods. Large bottles 50c and 25c. Sunday, when in some way the carriage pole dropped, frightening the team, which proceeded to execute a first class runaway. Mr. and Mrs. Chalker were badly shaken up and bruised, and the carriage broken, but all escaped without permanent in-

By invitation of J. Frederickson. the architect and builder, we inspected the new residence of N. P. Olson, on Peninsular Avenue, which is now of the building is very pleasant and well acquinted with what is required in perfect proportion. The basement, containing furnace room, laundry, vegetable and fruit cellars is complete and the heating apparatus, the hot air system, seems to be perfect and ample. The rooms in the first story are ten feet and finished in natural oak. The reception hall, parlor, li-E. A. Keeler has an assistant in brary and dining room are connected above letters, will please say 'Adverhis duties at the Round House, in the by folding doors, and the floor of the latter is polished inlaid work. The rooms are all spacious and elegant pain experienced by the numan heart with plate windows. The chambers comes from unjust accusation by a are finished in natural pine for which great care has been used in selection. The rooms have large closets in connection, and an elegantly appointed bath room. The work, throughout, shows the hand of a master builder, and the arrangement for comfort and Dr. Insley has moved his office into convenience seems to have left noth- and lot 4, block 15; and the dwelling and lot 10, block 15; and of the origithe pleasant rooms over Fournier's ing to be desired. We congratulate nal plat of the village of Grayling Mr. Olson for the possession of so elegant a house

> Awarded -Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Tee

Oyster Supper.

The W. R. C. will give an Oyster Supper to-morrow (Friday) evening, Nov. 1st., in their hall, over the Ex change Bank. All interested in their work are invited to come. Supper 25

REBECCA WIGHT, SEC.

Mrs. Geo. Forbush, president of the W. R. C. of Gaylord, inspected Marvin Corps of Grayling, last Thursday afternoon, and it is supposed found it in good working order. She went to Roscommon Friday, to inspect the Corps at that place.

Is Marriage a Pailure.

Have you been trying to get the pest of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspensia, Liver Complaint and in-digestion? Are you sleepless at night? Fo you awake in the morn-For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's ten inches wide has been discovered at Bellaire, and real estate is boomlarge assortment.

Mrs. Stevenson of Lewiston, was

> "St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 23 .- The windstorm, which has been blowing all night, has blown tons of sand on were both delayed, and the northbound train is stuck in the sand. The passengers were brought here by wagon at 3 o' clock in the morning."-The above dispatch to a Detroit paper should be a warning to residents of this section, to stay at home. We have no such affliction.

Every farmer in Crawford County is expected to take an active part in theinstitute, Nov. 14th and 15th, and to bring specimens of the products of their farms for comparison. The lectures will embrace the newer methods of dairving, with the use of cream separators, which will be on exhibition and used in the presence Thomas Cronin, of Grant township, of the audience, and butter will be made to illustrate the lecture on that subject. The institute will be held in the court room, and the exhibits will be placed in the side rooms easy the third 2 pounds. They were of of access. Let every farmer and his wife and family aim to be present.

Shortsightedness

To waste your money on vile dirty, watery mixtures, compounded by inexperienced persons, when you have the opportunity of testing Otin an electric street car, when there to's Cure free of charge. Why will was a collison; one man in the car you continue to irritate your throat was killed, and all others on the car and lungs with that terrible backing cough when L. Fournier will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its beautiful golden color and

> At the Farmers Institute, to be held Nov. 14, and 1 th, the following named lecturers will be furnished by the State Board of Agriculture, which insures its success. Prof. F. S. Kedzie. A. A. Crozier, G. C. Davis and H. P. Gladden, of the Agricultural College: Hon. Wm. Ball, and Mr. H. E. Van Norman a Dairy Specialist. The committe having the matter in charge are doing all in their power to mal this the banner institute of the

> > List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Oct. 26, '95. Moran, Miss, S. Patterson, John Mein, Robert, Sundin, John, Obrine, Chas H. Sheaver, A. T.

Tertan, Nelson. Persons calling for any of the tised.

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Property for Sale. The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot 30 x 80 feet in the central part of luts 11 and 12, block 15. original plat, covered by the fine store building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and lot 5, block 8; also the dwelling This property is all in first class con dition, very desirable, and title per purchasers. Inquire of 8 HEMPSTEAD.

State of Michigan.

Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit. PURSUANT to the statute in such case made any provided. I hereby fix and appoint the time if housing the terms of the Uncult Court within the 4th Judiciatoricuit of the state of Michigar or the years 1896 and 1897, as follows:

ARENAC: Third Mondays in FEBRUARY, JUN and October CRAWFORD: Third Mondays in JANUARY, MAY and September. GLADWIN: Second Tuesdays in February, June

and October. OCEMAW: Fourth Mondays in February, June OTSEGO: Fourth Tuesdays in JANUARY, MA and September.
ROSCOMMON: Second Mondays in JANUARY

MAY and SEPTEMBER. NELSON SHARPE, Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 21, 1895. A FEW POINTERS

ABOUT BOYSI

Suits & Overcoats!

Are you looking for something that the Boys KANT wear out, then come to us and we will show you

THE DOUBLE KNEE AND SEAT ALL WOOL

Extra Heavy KANT wear suit.

Have you seen the NEW REEFER OVERCOAT? Ask to see them. Also our line of Ulsters, with or without Capes.

JOH ROSHNIERL.

SOMETHING NEW

You can furnish your House with the best of Furniture absolutely FREE. Come and we will tell you all about it.

See our Window Display.

One Price Dry Goods, Clothing, Hat, Cap and Shoe House.



For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and easy running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor. Buy a Victor and know you have the best.

ONESTLY MADE

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

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SCHOOL BOOKS!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is the place to go to buy SCHOOL BOOKS, TAB-LETS. PENS. PENCILS, SLATES

School Supplies of Every Description.

>1≒®≒∺

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Sole Proprietor.

& P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

INRFFROT JUNE 23, 1895. Bay City Arrive-6:15, *7:22, 8:05 *9:45, 11:20 m ;*12:25, 2:00, 8:25, 5:07, *6:30, 8:00, *10:12.

. may City—Depart—6:20 7:00, *8:40, 10:15 11:20 a. m.; 12:51, 2:05, *8:50, *5:20, 6:40, 8:05 11:20 a. m.; 12:01, 2:05, 75:00, 57:20, 5:00, 99:00 p. m.
To Fort Huron—4:70 a. m.; 5:00, 7:00 p. m.
To Grand rapida—4:70 a. m.; 5:00, 7:00 p. m.
To Grand rapida—4:70 a. m.; 5:00, 10:10 p. m.
To Detroit—7:00 a. m.; 5:00, 10:00 p. m.
Trom Detroit—7:00 a. m.; 5:00, 10:00 p. m.
Trom Detroit—7:22 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, 910:12

m.
To Toledo—11;20 a. m.; †5;20, †1:00 p. m.
From Toledo—17;22 a. m.; 5;07, †10;12 p. m.
Chicago Express departs—7;00, 11;20 a. m.; 9:00 p. m. Chicago Express arrives—17:22 a. m. †10;12 p. m. Millwaukee and Chicago—3:50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica-

go.
Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.
Parlor cars on day trains.
Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting.
**Daily.
A. BROUGHTON Ticket Agant.

A. BROUGHTON, Ticket Agent.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure ains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division trains from Gra-of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dallyaxoept Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:06 P. M.
4:25 A. M. Marquette Express, Dally, arrives at Mackinaw 7:35 A. M.
1:80 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. 18:40 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay
City, 4:03 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P.M.
1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives
Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, P.M.
2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at
Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS, AGENT. A. W. CANFIELD,

Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

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By a Special Agreement we are able to send this paper and The CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE for one year, only \$1,50 . ---

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Park Row, New York City, and a copy will be mailed to you.



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BAY CITY, MICHIGAN. There are many just as good but none better Our terms are lower, though, send or Catalogue.

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Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this Take no Substitute.

DOUGLAS' SHOES,

J. M. JONES.

Greatest Family Weekly

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WASHINGTON, D. C. 18th Year of High Success. The NATIONAL TRIBUTE IN now opting upon its lish year of phenomenal success. No other fash by weakly in the country bas has such a growth and maturained it so steadily. It goes into every Country in the United States, and has clube of subscribers at nearly every Postonice.

onice.

It has gained this proud position selely on its
merits as a nightly interesting family newspaper. FOR THE YEAR 1895. FOH THE YEAR 1895,
Among the contributors to the paper for this
year are:

den. Daniel E. Rickles, the gallant old
commander of the Third Corps.
den. James A. Rewers, here of Cold Harbor, and ex-dovernor of Pennsylvania.
Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-flovernor of
Mirnigan, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand
Army of the Republic.
Gen. Lucdus Fair-child, ex-flovernor of
Wisconsin, and Past Communder-in-Chief, Grand Wisconsin, and Past Communder in Chief, Grand Army of the Reposition of the Medical Community of the Reposition Communities that forms Monthigan Car Hernday. The Cammoneer, whose abory of Battery B. th U.S. Art, was admitted to be the marrative of a private sodier ever written. Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded successively the Eleventh and Fourth Corps, and the irmy of the Tennesses. Gen. David H. Stanley, commander of the Tourth Count.

the Fourth Corps.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, ex-Assistant Secretary
of the Interior, formarly commander of the Cavof the Interior, formarily commander of the Cav-alty Pilvision, Army of the Tennesses. Gen. James S. Negley, who commanded 'Negley' histande' and a division in the Army of the Cumeriant. Gens. Jester Prope, who commanded the Army of the Missisppi and the Army of Vir-minded and the Carlot of the Carlot of Virmished soldier. G. Winty, commander of the mished soldier. G. Winty, commander of the Gen. R. II. G. Winty, commander of a rigade in the Army of the Tenuesnee, Arhitania Journalsionar Freedmen's Bureau, etc. Gen. Aquitin Wiley, of the Army of the Emberdant, hrevetted for conspicuous gallantry of four great battles. Cumberland, brovetted for compression four great baliles.

All these are highly important historical con-

All times are migray importantly for THE They are weiten especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will ap-pend in no other paper. PRICE, \$1 A YEAR,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

It claims to give more and better matter for the som of two cents a week than any other publication. Every the that a week than any other publication. Every the that a week than any other publication are appeared in an other paper. It made no apprehence of better plants matter.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Millions of Pounds of Butter Sold As mually. The Elgin Board of Trade and Ite Methods-Dairles and Cream aries of the District.

A Great Industry. From the beginning of the dairy in-dustry in 1852 until the present time its growth in the Elgin. Ill. district bas en wonderful and never before equal ed in the history of agriculture. The Rigin Board of Trade rules the butter market of the world. Included in this district and paying tribute to the El gin board is the fertile region of North-era Illinois, down to the center row of counties and the lower tier of countles Wisconsin. The country is well

industry, that along the Fox river forming a paradise of fertile valleys woodcapped hills and rolling acres the finest bred cattle, the Holsteins redominating, crop the grass and make for Elgin a more

than national repu JOHN NEWMAN. tation for its dairy oducts. Every crossroads in the dis trict has its creamery. Every farmer devotes his entire attention to milk, which is made into butter or cheese, or sondensed and shipped to all parts of the world. Fields of wheat or barley er rye are curiosities in this part of the country. Nothing is raised but that which will be relished by the cows and

the cties and receive good incomes

The Elgin Dairy Board of Trade, the

bargest of the kind in the world, con-

sists of 292 members, representing at

present 335 creameries. Meetings are held every Monday

Buyers

from their acres.

afternoon during

and sellers meet to

make the transac-

tions which deter-

makers who hav

for sale place them

mine the prices for ,

the week following

the meeting. The butter and cheest

these commodities

before the buyers L. S. TAYLOR.

through the secretary, who writes the

amount offered, the price demanded and

the price offered by the first bidder on

a blackboard. At 2:30 in the afternoon

the list is called off by the secretary

and the excitement begins. The sell-

ers, of course, try to keep the price as

high as possible, and the buyers en-deavor to purchase at the lowest fig-ures. The best-known brands, which

have a reputation for excellence, are

sold, without trouble, and, in fact, near

ly all the butter offered on the board is

readily sold at the prevailing market

ter always average high, on account of

its well-established reputation, and be-

ply the large demand. New factories

are being built every year, improved

machinery facilitates production, but

the price of Elgin butter has not va-

ried much in corresponding months for

actions during the twenty-three years

gate the large sum of \$72,147,741.85. The average price for butter during

The average price for butter during that time has been 28 3-5c, and the av-

erage price of cheese 8.23c. The total

production of butter in the twenty-

the board has been in existence

se the dairymen are unable to sur

The quotations for Elgin but-

INTERIOR ELGIN BOARD OF TRADE.

farms are owned by men who live in | good price when the same milk made

all he market price on the

Within a puller of afty miles from Bigin it is setimated that not less than \$50,000,000 is invested in the dairy ininstry. Besides the creameries, there are five large condensing factories, conan the average 150,000 quarts of milk a day. Even this does not ex-

haust the supply, and the Eigin dis-trict supplies Chicago with all its best milk. During the hard times the mentbers of the Migin Beard of Trade were probably less affected than any other class of mess. Prices fell off a trifle, farmers are required to keep their cat-tle as clean and in as good condition as possible, so that the dairy farms are dels of neatness. The cows are curried each day, their stalls kept thor-oughly clear and everything spotless as a Duich klichen. In winter the feed adapted to the dairy is of the best. Hay and corn, or a combination of feed known as enslage, are given the milk makers in abundance Very frequently in stramer; when the supply of grass is seriously affected by lack of rains, the cows are grain fed, the same as in white. As a special industry, dairying was

instituted in the Elgin district by Phin-eas Smith in 1862. The Galens and the Fox River Valley mods had been com pleted frem Chicago to Elgin, and Mr. Smith conceived the idea of supplying some of the leading Chicago hotels with fresh country milk. Acting on this idea he made a contract with the proprietor of the old Adams House to sup-ply him, the first can being shipped Feb. 12, 1852. This can is still in ex-istence, though long ago relieved from active service, and now a valued sou venir in the possession of the Eigin Board of Trade. Very soon the de-mand for the country milk for exceedwill produce milk. The dairy business ed the supply. The price paid was 12c a sure pay. Many of the best dairy

into the better of those days would only command 12c a pound in the best

markets. Chicago was a small city

when Eigh commenced feeding her

on milk, and so the supply soon grew

to be greater than the demand. Along

in the 60's the men interested in the

dairy industry decided that the threat-

condensing company, which commenced operations in '60, the large produc-

sturdy determination they proceed

id id 1872.

seph Test was chosen president and R. R. Sione secretary. Dr. Test held

the office for many years and was suc-

held the place until last year, when

cessor. When the board was organ-

duct to compaission merchants and they

some extent yet. It is growing more and

dealer. One of the canses of the elim.

inition of the commission man was the

action of the Chicago Produce Ex-

change about a year ago, which endea-

wored to erreb the Elein board and

transfer its influence to Chicago. The

attempt was a complete failure, and

the city produce men have been the

only ones to seller. The Elgin board

has greatly increased its influence in

the past year, and is now undoubtedly

the ruling factor in the butter markets

of the world. New York dealers refuse

to quote prices until they have heard

from their Elgin correspondents. Elgin has become the great center for im-

proved machinerr and advanced scien-

John Newman, president of the El-

gin Board of Trade, and the larges

factory owner on the list of members

ss exceeds half a million dollars

nd has been one of Elgin's most

Newman, G. H. Gurler, R. F. Redell,

Even a poor, tired old girl whose

mds like a wall, likes to be

-Chicago Tribune,

lific methods in handling milk.

eminently successful."

ese. Even with this and the



in it he was destined to play a most con

In recent years it has become the inflexible rule to retire all army officers after they have attained the age of 64. The pay of retired officers is about three-fourths that of officers in active service. The pay of a general, the highest grade in rank, for the first five years of service, is \$13,500; after five ears' service there is an increase 10 per cent.; after 10 years' service 20 per cent; after 15 years' service 30 per cent.; after 20 years' service 40 per

Few military men have attained the highest rank, that of general in the United States army. The rank of general and that of lieutenant general do not really exist as settled things in the army, but are created by special acts of longress in exceptional cases, in recognition of military services of the most peritorious character. George Washington, the father of his country, was the first to have the high title of general conferred upon him. After him no other soldier received this title till was given Ulysses S. Grant Since the time of Grant only Sherman and Sheridan have held the title, the latter receiving it only when lying upon his death bed.

Those who have held the title next be low in grade, that of lieutenant general, as given by special act of Congress, are Washington, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield. It is said that Winfield ened overproduction of milk must be Scott was breveted lieutenant general, stopped by opening up new channels but he never received pay for that for the product. They began by mak- rank, Thus General Schofield is the last to receive this high honor in recogni-

Gneral Nelson Appleton Miles, who has been called to the head of the army

tion of milk was not easily disposed of. So the attention was called to the possibilities of butter making as a fine a-t. An early dairyman says: "About this time our real struggles in the dairy world commenced. Our home market was supplied, and a different article must be faraished for the export trade. The men who had come from the large carry districts of the East soon discovered that the water, grasses and climate of Northern Illinois imparted a different quality to the milk from that to be found elsewhere. With ed to work out a process, adapted to the requirements and peculiarities of the Elgin milk and market. The struggie for recognition was a long one, but So great was the demand for the butter and cheese that the Eigin Board

was born in Dr. Jo Massachusetts, Aug, 8. 1836. He entered the volunteer service during the civil war as captain of the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry, Sept. 9, ceeded by Hen. D. F. Barclay, who 1861, from which he was honorably held the place until last year, when mustered out May 31, 1862, to accept John Newmon was selected as his sucthe lieutenant colonelcy of the Sixty first New York infantry. He was ized the manufacturers sold their pro- made colonel of the same regiment

of Trade was organized. The first by President Cleveland,

Big Loaves of Bread. up the loaves.

After the loaves are thoroughly cleansed of dust and grit the " to half a crown a day, and their day's

Courageous.

Lord Thurlow had one of the bad habits of his time. He swore terribly. One day he was accested by a young clergyman, on the sands at Scarbor ough, who, without any special intro-duction, and with but a brief preface, isked him for the vacant living of Spaxwhich was in Lord Thurlow's

lordship, with the accompaniment of several large oaths.

low, knitting his heavy eyebrows, "and you reprove me, do you? Hang it! I

Barometers. The Journal of Hyglene declares: "If you follow the movements of a leech in bottle containing about a pint of water, and covered with a piece of muslin, you can have a pretty good barom eter. The leech lies rolled together at the bottom of the bottle-fair. It omes to the surface of the water variable or rainy. It rushes pretty rapidly bout the bottle-strong wind. It rolls over and over convulsively-storm."

Watches Smuggled in Milk. The French customs authorities on the Swiss frontier have detected a novel and ingenious swindling device. Watches were sent across the border, sealed up in cans of condensed milk. It is es-2,000,000 francs, have entered France

We have noticed that when a man is approached about advertising, he says he will "think about it," or



N 35

THE ARMY'S NEW CHIEF,

Gen, Miles Who Succeeds Gen. Scho field Is a Fighter of Great Ability. Lieutenant General John McAllister Schofield, commander of the army of the United States, has yielded up his sword and turned over that important office to Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Schoffeld has completed his 64th year and through the operations of the law which sets the limit to the age of army officers remaining in active service, he his been placed on the retired list.

After having seen forty-two years of active military life, General Schofield class of uses. Frices tell off a tribe, is doubtless glad to avail himself of the but whether factories run or rust the opportunity for a well-deserved rest. dairy cow continues to give milk. The farmers are required to keep their cathy west Point military academy, seventh in the same class with Generals Mc Pherson, Sheridan, Sill, Terrel, R. O. Tyler, and the Confederate Hood, From that time forth his life was one of ceaseless activity in the performance of duty; only eight years later the great civil war burst upon the country, and

OUSE IN WHICH NELSON A. MILES WA

Sept. 30, 1862. Ho was appointed brig-ader of volunteers May 12, 1864, and

Rappahannock, Pennsylvania, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg, and Appomattox campaigns, and was en gaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox Court House, April 9,

He was wounded three times during the war. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866, having been appointed colonel of the Fortleth United States infantry July 28, 1866. He was brevet origadier general for "gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va." He was also brevetted major general of volunteers Aug. 25, 1864, for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign and particularly for gallantry and valuable services at the battle of Ream's Station, Va."

The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two and three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls four or five feet in length, and in many cases even six feet. The bread of Paris is distributed almost exclusively by women, who go to the various bake houses at 5:30 a. m. and spend about an hour polishing

porter" proceeds on the round of her customers. Those who live in apart-ments or fints find their loaves leaning against the door. Restaurateurs, and those having street entrances to their promises, find their supply of the staff of life propped up against the front toor. The wages carned by these bread carriers vary from a couple of shillings work is completed by 10 o'clock in the morning.—Pittsburg Disputch.

gift.

"Go about your business," said his

"But I won't go about my business, replied the intreplid divine, "and what's more, it becomes my duty, as a clergyman, to reprove you for swearing."
"Oh, indeed!" exclaimed Lord Thur-

see you are a good fellow! You shall have the living."

thus in the past six months.

again."

HIS BEAR STORY.

At First There Seemed to Be an Elemajor general of volunteeers Oct. 21 ment of Improbability in It. He approached the editor's desk with General Miles served in the Army o tear and trembling. He had an interro the Potomac during the Manassa, Pe ninsular, Northern Virginia, Maryland gation point in his face and a newspa per in his hand, and the editor greeted

him nieszantiv. "I come in," he said, after the greet ing, "to ast you about an item I seen.i he paper about some feller in Floridy hootin' a painter with a thirty-two caliber pistol, and I want to know if t's so.

"Of course, if you saw it in the paper it's so," replied the editor with c dence; "but what had the painter

"Dinged of I know. Jist wuz, I reck on. That's enough to kill a painter for. "He must have been a very poor ar tist," said the editor.

The visitor looked seven ways for Sun day.
"I reckon we ain't talkin' about the

same thing," he said. "Don't you mean a painter who is a artist, or professes to be?" inquired the "In course not," responded the visit

or. "I mean one uv them varmints that scratches and screeches." "Oh, ah," said the editor; "I see. You

nean a panther?" "Some calls it that, and some calls it

painter. It ain't no better, whatsom ever you call it. But that ain't what I in to see about. Ef it's so, as you say it is, I'm here to say that that ain't so much uv a story as mine is. I shot a grizzly bar once with a twenty-two call Oh, now," laughed the editor, "you

don't want me to believe you killed a grizzly bear with a twenty-two caliber pistol, do you?"

"Who said I killed it?" asked the vis-itor, bridling up. "That's jist where my story gits interestin'. I didn't kill it, and about three minutes after my friends heerd my shot and yell and come up with their guns, they didn't know whether it wuz a bag uv rags en me that the grizzly was throwin' up and ketchin' and playin' ball with. hain't lived in the Fer West sense," h concluded, "and you kin bet yer paste pot I don't want to, nuther."-Detroi

The Woes of Docked Horses. Does the fashionable woman in he smart turnout, drawn by sleek, docked orses, ever think of what the future of the poor maimed creatures is to be Just now, no doubt, it is yery "smart," although neither fit nor beautiful, to see the graceful forms—than which nature make nothing more beautiful—end ing abraptly in a thing like a smooth hearthbrush sticking out at a sharp an gle, revealing much that was meant to be concealed, and in fly-time never ceasing from that nervous, impotent jerk, jerk, which tells of the keen but vain longing to feel the sharp swish of horse hair sweeping away the victous insect which torment the poor brute.

"If I did not think my horses would always be the petted creatures they are now I should not have them docked," said such a woman once. How doe she know? While they are in her cool stables, carefully sheeted, their condi tion is not especially to be deplored except by the humane, who cannot forge the awful process of maining, and who have imagination enough to picture what the feelings of the animal must be when the terrible sense of loss comes over it, deprived of its means of defense-one of its greatest beauties as well

The man or woman of slow mind and cold heart may take the view that no great harm is done, but, as a matter of fact, the horse does not stay in the sta ble, sheltered and protected, for the term of its natural life, nor even, except in very exceptional cases, does it spend its declining years in the peace ful retirement of green pastures—where the files, by the way, are equally vicious, as any one can testify who has seen a group of horses, unmutilated ones, placing themselves cannily two and two, head and tail, so that one side of each is sheltered, and tails have only to swing one way. The real fate of a docked horse is more likely to be a hanging of musters and a descent in he scale of care and comfort. Vogue.

Poor Goethe. Catalani, on one occasion, when at Weimar, was placed next to Goethe up in cans of condensed milk. It is es-timated that 22,000 watches, valued at 2000,000 francs, have entered France of the poet, she asked the gentleman on her other side what his name was. "The celebrated Goethe, madam, was the reply.

"Ah, yes. Pray on what instrumen does be play?" was the rejoinder. "He is not a performer, madam; he is the renowned author of 'Werther.'

"Oh, yes, yes, I remember!" said Catalani; and turning to the venerable poet, she addressed him: "Ale, sir, what an admirer I am of Werther?"

A low bow followed in acknowledge "I never," continued the lively lady

"I never read anything half so laugha-ble in all my life. What a capital farce "Madam," said the poet, looking seri

still laughing heartily.

ous, "the 'Sorrows of Werther' "Oh, yes: never was anything so exquisitely ridiculous," rejoined Catalan

It turned out that the lady had been talking all the while of a parody of 'Werther," which had been performed at one of the minor theaters in Paris But fancy the mortification of the poet

Milton and the Duke of York. The Duke of York, afterwards James II., once visited Milton. They talked ogether for some time, and in the course of their conversation the Duke asked Milton whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgmen upon him for what he had written gainst Charles I., the Duke's father Milton's reply was to this effect:

"If your Highness thinks that the calamities which befall us here are in dications) of the wrath of heaven, in what manner are we to account for th fate of the late king himself? The dis pleasure of heaven must, upon this sun position, have been much greater against him than against me, for I have only lost my eyes, but he lost his head.' -Chlengo News.

And So It Is. Gold which is absolutely pure is said to be 24 carata fine

NEW YORK SWEAT-SHOPS.

Noisome Dens Whence Disease I Spread Over the Land. New York is the great center of

ready-made clothing. In the section peculiarly devoted to this business there are 95,000 workers, while within a radius of twenty miles from the city hall there are probably 25,000 more—a grand total of 120,000. Of these about 65 per cent are Americans at l foreign



SIXTEEN, TWO WEEKS AGO.

Jews, 25 per cent Italians, and the balance of American, English and other nationalities Among these the sweating system

is practiced with fearful consequences not only to those directly employed but to the public as well. The system works in this manner: A does a manu facturing trade that would employ for reasonable hours a thousand men and a proportionate number of women and children. To build factories of this capacity and fit them up properly, giv ing adequate breathing space and pro per sanitary conditions for all em ployes, would require a large capital used under circumstances of law and public opinion tending in a substantial degree to limit the profit that could be made from each toiler. Therefore he employs a number of cutters, neces sarily at high wages, and contracts out the cut garments to C. D. E. F and oth ers, who sub-contract till there are two or three removes and as many profits between A and the worker.

These under shops or sweat shops are generally small rooms into which are crowded unfortunate human beings, who toll in poisonous and super-heated air for the merest pittance. The mer est children are employed and in these foul shops wear away their young lives



until death in some form of disease

comes to end their harsh existence. From these dens where typhus, mea-sles, smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria are found, bundles of clothing go out every day, scattering infectious germs. Statistics show that one-seventh of all the deaths in the United States is due to consumption, and in no place is consumption so rife as in the aweat ing dens in New York. The germs of this dreadful disease and also of other diseases are thus scattered broadcast over the land, more than three-fourths of the clothing made in the metropolis being shipped to other States. sweating system, therefore, as carried on in New York is one that Congress should deal with. The national health strous survival of European industrial methods.

How She Wrote Clever Letters A woman noted among her friends for her delightful letters and as delightful gift of conversation, was asked not long ago by one of them how she managed it. 'rankly," was the reply, "I strive for When I see in a book or hear any where a happy phrase, or a telling sen tence, I make a mental note of it, and watch for an opportunity to incorporate it in my own speech or written word. I don't mean I appropriate other folks ideas in wholesale fashion, but I do steal or utilize their knack of expression. Another point I make is never to permit myself to speak carelessly, that is, slovenly, any more than I le my hair be untidy or my gowns mud stained. It does not seem to me friv olous or bestowing too much care or trifles to make this small pains for my betterment. I pin a flower on my dress for a bit of color, or adjust a bow where I know it is becoming; why should I not apply the decorative art to my Why, indeed !- New York Times.

Was He an Impostor? A Hindoo goldsmith, says an English

journal, disappeared some years ago, and was mourned by his friends as dead. The other day, however, a ne phew of the missing man met an individua, whom he at once recognized as his uncle. He hailed him with joy and carried him off to his aunt. The latter immediately greeted the newcomer as her husband, and was soon joined by her mother-in-law, who saw in him her long-lost son. The fatted calf was (figuratively) killed, the oldest cask was opened, the largest lamp was lighted. and the rejoicing went on until-until the eldest son of the family turned up, and denounced his nephew's "find" a an impostor, who was not his brother at all; and it turned out that he was right, too, though his mother and his sister-in-law are of the same opinion still, and refuse to be convinced.

New Method of Mining Cont. Electrical cutters are employed in there days for mining coal

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DO-INGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born Sayinge and Doings that Are Odd, Carlous and Laughable-The Weekle Humor.

Let Us All Langue. "Age increases the flavor of wine."

We all agree with this, But age has never yet increased The flavor of a kiss. -Truth.

"I began life without a cent in my pocket," said the purse-proud man to an acquaintance. "I didn't even have pocket," replied the latter meekly. Bellefield-The Fayes comet is said to be very faint Bloomfield-You would too, if you had traveled as far.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Yeast-Did you ever hug a delusion? Crimsonbenk—Yes; before I married I thought the woman I loved was worth a fortune.-Yonkers Statesman.

The candidate who is quite content.

To be out or be in the fight, Who'd rather be right than President. Will probably be right.

-Boston Courier. "How are you succeeding in keeping house in the country, Mr. Hill?" "First rate at that But the neighbors have borrowed almost everything else."—

Harlem Life. "I will take some of this materialbut will it wear well?" "Oh! it is in-destructible—untearable — everlasting -it will wear till you pay for it!"-Un-

ere Gesellschaft. Mrs. Ayebee Men are such funny things! When Ayebee asked me to be

his he was the most discorsolate man imaginable. Mrs. Ceedee—I can well believe that. Boston Transcript You donn' hyah many song birds When de wintah's drawin' near; But you hyahs de tuh'key gobble,

An' dat satisfies de ear. -Washington Star: "I wonder what makes those buttons burst off so?" Dora petulantly exclaimed. David looked at her tight-fitting dress. "Force of habit, probably," he said, after a thoughtful pause. Rockland Tribune

"What do you think will be the out-come of the war in Cuba?" "That," replied the man who answers every "depends a good deal on the ncome of the Spanish treasury."-Washington Star.

"I hardly know whether to marry her or not," said the count. "Her father is in the clothing trade." "There is money in clothes," said the duke. "There isu't iny in mine," said the count.-Indian apolis Journal.

Sweet Indian summer sings its song Where burning fever dwelt-And the apple dumpling comes along,

To fill a want long felt. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Ah," said the burgiar who had seen better days, "this reminds me of the day I attained my majority." "How's that?" asked his partner, emp-"Ah," said the burglar who had oncetying the cash box into his pocket, have come in for some money."—Truth. Gadzooks-I tell you. Younghusband dresses up his pretty wife in great style. Zounds-That's all right, but her women friends make up for it by giving her

a dressing down whenever they talk about her.-New York Tribune. "A word to the wise is sufficient" Is a maxim we've frequently heards. And now what we want is a maxim

To tell us just what is that word. Philadelphia Record. "I called to ascertain, Colonel Lexington, if you would make a few speeches for gold." "For gold?" Well,

I should say so! For gold, silver, greenacks, notes, garden sass or cordwood. Times are hard, Colonel."-New York Beatrice sends us some verses entitled: "Why Do I Live?" We cannot use your contribution, Beatrice, but we

can answer your conundrum. You live simply because you send your verses instead of bringing them -- Youkers Statesman. Ah, the love untold, the kiss unkissed,

Too often in life we reach: But the candidate never will let us get So far as the unspoken speech. -Washington Star:

Helen-How could you give up Harry Haussmann for Tom. Waterman? ou used to think everything of Hanry. Martha-I know: but the theaters are nearly all closed now, and Tom has such a lovely yacht.-Boston Tran-

Cobwigger-You seemed rather annuaed over the idea of your wife's wearing bloomers. Smith—You'd be amuse yourself if you could see her when she tried to find something in her work basket and emptled it into her lap .-Judge. "You den't object to a contributor

fropping into poetry once in a while. I presume?" said the caller with an af-"Certainly not, sir. Sit down," replied the editor, pushing the waste basket toward him.—Chicago Tribune.

Radbourn-I suppose that when the emancipated woman has ultimately conquered, our girls will be going for soldiers. Chesney-I should not be sur-They went for them long before the E. W. was ever thought of .-Harlem Life.

"I understand that the railroad companies are making great preparations for carrying bicycles next summer." "Yes, wheelmen are beginning to get their rights. Why, I know of one road this year that actually refused to allow more than two trunks to be put on top of one wheel."—Brooklyn Life:

Ambulance Cycle

An ambulance cycle has been invented by a Berlin doctor. It is a litter resting on two wheels at one end and attached to an ordinary tricycle at the other, and worked by two men. It would be useful in small towns, where horse ambulance is too expensive, or in the country.

Mrs. Fashion-I've picked out a husband for you, daughter. Miss Fashion— Very well; but I want to say right here, mother, when it comes to buying th wedding dress I'm going to select the material myself.—Truth.

580,147.04. That vast sum of money was paid for 32,550,290 pounds of but ter and 5,735,029 pounds of cheese. It is a noticeable fact that while the out put of butter last year was 1,500,000 pounds in excess of the product the year previous, the amount of cheese was 500,000 pounds less. These statistics w the importance of the Elgin board and the reason of its great influence The actual sales on the call board each Monday afternoon do not form any considerable part of the transactions Bales are consummated before the board meets, the price to be determined by the sales on the open board, and any more are made after the session at the roling market price. Many of the largest butter and cheese makers con-



A MODEL CREAMERY IN ELGIN DISTRICT

of cheese 136,100,475 pounds, making a total of 382,045,865 pounds of dairy products for the one district. Last year the cash transactions amounted to \$7. tract with the dealers at New York Orleans, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis for so many pounds each week during the year, the price to be told that she has reschievons eyes.

three years was 245,945,391 pounds, and

is commonly known as "The Butter King." The company of which he is the largest owner, operates twenty ave-large creamerles, which will produce an average of nearly 50,000 pounds of butter a week the entire year. His annually. Mr. Newman was elected president of the Board of Trade last January. He is an Englishman by successful business men for many years. The other officers are as fol lows: R. F. Redell, vice president; W. W. Sherwin, treasurer; L. S. Taylor, secretary. Board of Directors-John W. W. Sherwin and George Reed.

THE WALL BY



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lay

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 60c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Canada's Weak Defenses It is learned in highest military cir cles that important changes are to be made regarding the existing arrange ments for the defense of Canada, as a result of the recent change of government in England.

A short time ago Maj. Foster, of the royal engineers, was sent to Canada by the British government to make a thor ough examination into the defenses and military organization of the Dominion. In company with Quartermaster General Lake this officer has just returned from the Pacific coast.

It is now pointed out that while Great Britain has never requested Canada to contribute towards the maintenance of the British army or navy, the Domin ion government last session decided to cut down the drill of the militia to half time, and that parliament accordingly was only asked to vote sufficient mone to drill the city corps eight days each

This is not in accordance with the conditions upon which the British government handed over all its military property in Canada at the time of confederation to the Dominion government, when it was agreed that Canada should expend not less than \$1,000,000 a year on her defenses and military organization.

The appearance of an officer of the British army now in Canada taking stock for the purpose of reporting the actual condition of affairs has caused quite a stir in government circles.— Ottawa telegram to New York World.

A CRY FOR HELP

RESULT OF A PROMPT REPLY.

Two Open Letters that Should Suggest to Thousands of American Women c go and do Likewise.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY BEADERS! LITTLE FALLS, MINN., May 11, 1804.

"Lam suffering, and need your aid. I have terrible pains in both sides of my womb, extending down the front of my limbs and lower part of my back, attended by backache and pains in the back of the neck and cars.



ays I must keep in bed. Now I

tor says I must keep in bed. Now I place myself under your care. I am only twenty-one years old, and too young to suffer so much." — Mrs. Chas. Parkers. The above letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., May 15, 1804, which received a prompt reply.

The following letter reached Mrs. Pinkham about five months later. Note the results.

Pinkham about five months later. Note the result.

LITTLE FALTS, MINN, Sept. 21, 1894.

"I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow-sufferers of all female complaints, that Lydia E. Pinkham's treatment and Vegetable Compound have entirely cured me of all the pains and suffering I was enduring when I wrote you last May. I followed your advice to the letter, and the result is simply wonderful. May Henven bless you and the good york you are doing for your sex?"

—MRS. CHAS. PARKER.

All the druggiets in town say there is a tremendous demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound; and it is doing lots of good among the women.

If you are sick and in trouble write to Mrs. Pinkham. Relief awaits you.

Mrs. Pinkham. Relief awaits you.

HARDENING OF THE LIVER.

HOW A PITTSFIELD, ILL., GEN-TLEMAN OVERCAME IT

This Condition Often Induces Paralysis and Should Have the Best of

sis and Should Maye the Beat of Treatment.

From the Democrat, Pittsfield, Ill.

Mr. Valentine Smith, a farmer living in this county, whose postolice address is Pittsfield, ill., for the good of humanity in general, and especially for the benefit of any who may be athicted as he was, wishes to make the following statement with reference to the great benefit he has received from using Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People:

His statement is as follows: "About a year ago I was living in the Mississippi bottom near the river, and I had become very much broken in health, suffering greatly from a distention or hardening of the lower part of the abdomen or bowels, besides being troubled with my kidneys and other complications, which rendered my case, as I had supposed, almost helpless. I had been in this condition, although of course not as bad as I was a year ago, for something over six years, and had about given up all hope of everbeing a well man again, when, by the many testimonials and advertisements I had read with reference to the wonderful cures perfected by Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, I was induced to give them atrial. After taking two boxes I began to feel greatly relieved, and by the time I had used up five or six boxes I was completely cured and have been, comparatively speaking, a well man ever since. During all the time that I suffered with this dreadful disease, which I am unable to dame, I passed many sleepless nights and was in great distress almost continually and was able to do but little work. Now I sleep and eat well, and, although I am sixty-one years of age, I am able to do a good day's work on the farm, having put in and tended eight acres of corn this season, besides doing a large amount of other work on the farm. In short, I think your medicine a great blessing to humanity and can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering as I was. I had been in this condition six or severy vers, and find given everything I could hear of, doctors included, a fair trial, but could get no relief. get no relief. "VALENTINE SMITH."

get no relief. "VALENTINE SMITH."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, A. D. 1895.

MINNIE COLEY, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous hendache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; sill diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men hey effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overyeak, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Wallams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenetady, N. Y.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT A NAVY

Kingdom of Belgium Has a Water Front but No Ships of War. No invitation was extended to the naval authorities of one neighboring coun the opening of the ship canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, which attracted the armed ships of various European and American governments. That country, says the New York Sun, is Belgium, and it is peculiar among European countries having a water front from the fact that it it has no

This is the more remarkable when it is considered that Belgium includes within its borders one of the oldest harbors in Europe-Antwerp-which, at the zenith of its commercial success had as many as 2,000 ships. The com merce of Antwerp is still considerable, and a fair share of it is done with the United States.

When the war of 1830 culminated in the independence of Belgium from the rule of the Netherlands, the two countries were so divided that Holland had the larger share of the seacoast line, and Belgium had a larger measure of the inland country. Holland retained all the colonial possessions of the two countries, and in order to keep up con nection with them and protect them from hostile assaults the navy was

maintained by Holland. Belgium, having no foreign colonies to protect, was under no obligations to maintain a navy. Holland has now a considerable navy, having 100 ships and 7,500 sailors, but Belgium is able to get along without any navy at all, though the Belgian army, on a peace footing, is 2,000 men stronger than the Dutch army, and, on a war footing, has

Stevenson and Carlyle.

Robert Louis Stevenson used to tell this story of his early days: He was entering in an absent-minded way the famous second-hand bookshop of James Stillie when he ran into a fumbling old gentleman who was leaving the estab lishment. The latter exclaimed in an angry tone:
"Man, can you not look where you

are going?"
Stevenson apologized for his awkwardness, and was then confronted by

Mr. Stillie, who was also excited. The bookseller exclaimed: "The creature has been trying to make out that an old book I sold him is spurious! He may be able to write, but he knows nothing about black letter books. He's the most disagreeeable

customer that ever entered my shop." "Who is he?" asked Stevenso "Oh, that's the great Mr. Carlyle," vas the answer.

How the Boa Kills.

The boa constrictor is capable of swallowing deer, culves, or men whole. It first crushes its victim's bones by the strength of its folds. It usually catches its prey by hanging from the branch of a tree near the places where animals go to water; and its destructive powers are pressure—for it has no pol-son fangs.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Five years ago my wife s sick with bronchitis. tried different physicians, her case was pronounced but her case was pronounced hopeless. A friend recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She tried it, and, in a short time she was entirely cured."—PELIX ROTHCHILD, Livermore, Ky.

cured these two.

"My mother has been a great sufferer from asthma for ten years, and her recovery is almost without a parallel, on account of her advanced age—over goventy. She has been ented by only a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—INGLIS BANKS, Tar Brook, N. S.

IT WILL CURE YOU TOO.

WONDERS OF BRAIN SURGERY. Death Does Not Always Result fro Loss of "Gray Matter."

The general opinion of all persons un-acquainted with medical science is that a fracture of the skull or an injury to the brain is necessarily fatal. In all the lutricate phases of surgery none is so interesting as the one relating to the skull and brain, for there are located the very functions of life itself.

The study of brain surgery is at present a novel one, for it has been only within the past ten years that operations for the relief of epilepsy and of imbecility, for the removal of clots imbecility, for the removal from the brain, for the opening of abscesses and the relief of brain pressure have been generally performed. Medical men and surgeons, realizing the great danger attending injuries to the brain, are often themselves astounded at accidents which fracture a skull and injure the brain, where recovery takes

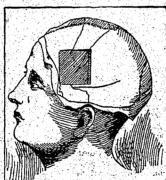
In 1848, on Sept. 1, a man named



HARVARD TAMPING IRON CASE.

Phineas P. Gage, 25 years old, was en gaged on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, near Northfield, Vt. He was charging with powder a hole drilled in a rock for the purpose of blasting. It was customary, in filling the hole, to cover the powder with sand. The powder having been poured into the hole. Gage instructed his asistant to fill up the cavity with sand. The assistant failed to obey the order, and Gage, supposing the sand to have been properly placed, dropped the head of the iron bar into the hole to press it down; or 'tamp" it. The heavy blow from the iron caused a spark to fly from the rock, the uncovered charge of powder ex-ploded, and a fearful accident occurred. Gage was standing in a slightly bent position over the hole, and the iron bar was projected upward, entered below his cheek bone and passed through his brain out of the top of his skull, being picked up many yards away. The iron which went through his skull weighed 131/2 pounds, was three feet seven inches long and one and a quarter inches in diameter. Despite the terrible injury to his skull and the brain, Gage was perfectly conscious and able to converse with those around him. He rode upright in a cart to the village, a mile distant, where he received attention at the hands of the doctors.

He was able to fully relate to the surgeons how the accident happened and was perfectly rational. The brain mat-ter which protruded from the hole in the top of his skull was washed and pushed back, and beyond stopping the excessive hemorrhage nothing further exception of the loss of one eye, Gage



OPENING IN A SKULL MADE BY TREPAN-

fully recovered and lived for eighteen years. A small silver plate was inserted in the hole in his skull, and he suffered no ill effects from the extraordinary accident. The case created a sensation in medical circles all over the world. Dr. Jackson, professor of path-ology at Harvard College, known to all students as "Morbid Johnnie," followed the career of Gage all over the country, and when Gage died in San Francisco in 1866 and was buried Prof. Jackson sent a letter to Mayor Coon asking that the body be exhumed and the skull removed and sent on to Boston. This was done by Mayor Coon's orders, and Gage's skull now reposes in the Warren Museum at Harvard, with the crowbar which passed completely through it, for all visitors and students to wonder at and ponder over.

Summing Up His Wife's Family. The Earl of Stafford married at St. Germain, 1694, the eldest daughter of the Count De Grammont; in his will he thus expresses himself: "I leave to the very worst of women, who is guilty of everything that is bad, the daughter of M. Grammont, a Frenchman, whom I have unfortunately married, forty-five brass halfpence with which to buy a pullet for supper, a greater sum than her father can often give her, he being the worst of men and his wife the worst of women. Had I only known their characters, I had never married their daughter nor made myself so un happy."

A Newspaper for the Blind. There is one newspaper in the world that is published in the interest of bline people-the Weekly Summary of Lon don, England. It was started in the spring of 1802 and now, after three and one-half years' experience in its union field, claims subscribers in every quar-ter of the globe. It is printed in "rais ed" or Brallie letters and is considered a literary curiosity. That it will suc-ceed may be judged from the fact that it has been twice enlarged since the fall

flow to Send a Stamp-Comparatively few people know how

to send a stamp in a letter. Nine out of ten stick it so carefully down that the recipient always loses i temper and generally his stamp, in the effort to release it. It is really more exasperat ing than when the sender forgets alto gether the stamp he should have in closed, for then at least, it is not wast ed. Even the most extravagant of us seldem have souls above saving a stamp, for it is, strangely, far dearer to us than the two cents. The tenth sends it loose, when it is apt to slip out and vanish, as these totally depray ed small things have a trick of doing. The proper way is a very simple one Cut with a sharp penknife two parallel slits at the top of your letter, and slip in your stamps, which will thus travel as safely as if in a special paper case.

Both Trolley and Cable. A rather unique device is in use by a San Francisco railway to overcome a 25 per cent, grade on an electric line. There are two tracks on this grade for cars going in different directions. On the grade there is a conduit like that for cable roads, and it contains an endless cable passing over pulleys at the two ends. An up-going and down-going car are attached to this cable by the men stationed at the grades, and the two cars then work together by the use of their own motors, the one going going up. The system was tested a few weeks ago for the first time and was found to operate successfully. It has since been working to perfect satisfac-It was found that the power of the down-going car is far more than is sewing case, an opera-glass, a compass, necessary for hauling the ascending a wax light and a tinder box, a toothssary for hauling the ascending car under any possible conditions of

A Big Regular Army.

The mightlest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers, and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stömach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reenforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, is grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

A Folding Lifeboat. A lifeboat that can be folded into each stateroom of a steamship and readily extended for use has just been patented. The inventor claims to have realized a lifeboat, the frame of which is composed of practically rigid mate rial, a supplementary stem and stern post being firmly secured to the keel, the whole making a framework for a boat, which is made of one of more layers of sail cloth and an outside coating of rubber. The occupant of the boat buttons a watertigh cover about him, leaving only the head projecting. The boat is unsinka ble, and if overturned instantly rights

How's Thist We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Caser of Catarri that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarri Gure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15, years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarri Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonals sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Solid by all Druggists.

London Eats 1,000 Hogs a Day. An average of 1,000 pigs are eaten in

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an especially good medicine for Croup.—Mrs. M. R. Avent, Jonesboro, Texas, May 9th, 1891.

The poorest man is not the one who

Your Happiness

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unless your blood is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Furifier Prominently in the Public Eye. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billousHighest of all in Leavening Power.-- Latest U. S. Ow't Bayest

A Traveler's Outfit.
A small "Traveler's Guide," dated 1780, has just come to hand. It contains a good deal of advice as to the luggage which should be taken. We take few paragraphs from this booklet, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusion as to whether a century of travel has improved us in this connection: "Take," says the "Guide," "two suits of clothes, one coffee-colored and one blue, a chest flannel, a pair of leath-er breeches, a sleeping suit, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of gloves, two or stockings, two pairs or gioves, two wigs, one hair bag (?), two caps, two hats, two pairs of shoes, one pair of slippers, six 'undershirts,' four 'over-shirts,' six necktles, six collars, six handkerchiefs, four pairs of cuffs, three cravats, two pairs of cotton hose, two pairs of socks." But this is not all, as is shown by the following items: "Take a Bible, a book of sermons, a Traveler's Guide,' two albums, a diary, a quire of white paper, quills and ink, an almanac, a mirror, a sliver watch, a silver snuffbox, a silver spoon, a pair of silver shoe buckles, a silver tiepin, three silver studs, a gold seal ring, a knife and fork with silver handles, a brush, a silver toothpick, a sword, a silver-mounted cane, a padlock with which to fasten your door at night inside, a clothes brush, a box of medi-

Daniel Boone's Gun.

The gun of Daniel Boone has bee taken to Charleston, W. Va., and it is said to be still capable of good execu tion. Its stock and barrel are five fee long, and it carries an ounce ball. It is a flintlock, of course. This gun has been in the family of Nathan Boone Van Bibber, back in the wilds of Nicholas County. Matthias Tice Van Bibber received the gun from his friend Boone, and he carried it at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and throughout the war of 1812. The original powder horn and bullet molds are the gun. Mathhias Van Bibber left these relics to Capt. C. R. Van Bibber, who left them to his son, Nathan Boone Van Bibber, the present

Modesty is bred in self-reverence. Fine manners are the mantle of fair minds. None are truly great without this ornament.-A. B. Alcott.

A Bronze Catamoun A statue in broase of a commount is to be erected on a grandle policial to mark the site of the ald the mark the site of the sat theorem is Dest-nington, Vt., in which were held the councils of military and those efficient in revolutionary days. Whe haven held a swinging significant, on which was painted a catameunt, as an emblem of defiance to the British Hon.

You realize this in the highest degree of the famous fast trains of the Michigan

Central, "The Niagara Falls Soute, tween Chicago and New York and B in connection with the New York Central and Hudson River and Bests and Al-

in connection with the New Years Campai and Hudson River and Beaten and Albany Railroads.

Transport, the great Loudes jearnal of transportation interests, saye: "Certainly they outdo us in consider and huxury, and the accounts of the sleeping and dining cars must create eavy in the breasts of those who know what it is to travel all night seated upright in a joiting railway carriage. Indeed, the trains on the Michigan Central are like colonsal hotels on wheels, and the campart of the passengers is a thing assured."

For tickets, eleoping-car reservations, folders, or any special information desired, apply at city passenger and ticket office, No. 119 Adams street, especite the postoffice.

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

Economy in Time A fruit dealer advertises for a young man to help him: "One that does no wear shoes with more than three lace-holes in each side." No dealet the advertiser has calculated how much time will be saved by the absence of super

Premature baldness may be seewanted and the hair made to grow on beads al-ready bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Silence is the most effective Her.

FIT'S.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Miline's Grass Nerve Restorer. No Fits star first day's use. Ex-close cure. Treaties and said strict bettle free by lit cases. Send to Dr. Kilne, MI Arch St. Fhile, Fa.

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FREE The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

And The Companion

A Pull Year to January, 1897

YOUTH'S COMPANION

HERE are few fanaurs willers in Great Britain or the United States who have not already contributed to The Youth's Companion, but some illustrious accuras have been found, who, collaborating with the old favorites, will emable its editors to make the paper notably

the old invertees, was energe as somers to make the paper notably brilliant during the country year.

Statesmen, poets, famous scientists and travellers, eminent lawyers and delightful story-writers will provide entertainment and instruction for our friends and subscribers in a richer measure than ever before.

Our Distinguished Contributors.

The Princess Louise. The Marquis of Lorse. The Lord Chief Justice of England. Bishop Doane. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. Sir Edwin Arnold. The Secretary of the U. S. Wavy. The Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Agriculture. Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes. W. H. Russell of The London Times. Admiral Elliot. Frank R. Stockton.

Bishop Cleveland Coxe. Camille Flammarion. Justin McCarthy. Admiral Stevens. Admiral Markham. Charles Dickens. Archibald Forbes. General Nelson A. Wile F. D. Millet. Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Andrew Carnegie. And More Than One Hundred Others

The Dean of Salisbury.

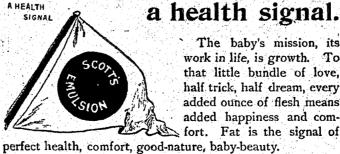
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W. Clark Russell.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that

they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods. WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.



The baby's mission, its work in life, is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort. Fat is the signal of

perfect health, comfort, good-nature, baby-beauty.

Scott's Emulsion is the best fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth, For the growing child it is growth. For the fullgrown, new life.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheaf substitute.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.



'A Handful of Dirt May Be a Houseful of Shame." Keep Your House Clean with

The song we neversung, The pine-trees sigh in chorus: The eyes cur eyes must shun Curbearts keep still before us

The rose we gathered not Blooms in the soul forever And hands ne'er joined in life Death has no power to sever. -Lilla Cabot Perry, in the Century.

MONTANA BILL.

It was evident that something of uncom mon interest had been arranged for the meeting that evening at the headquarters of the Salvation Army in San Francisco. Throughout the large attending crowd the spirit of expectancy moved uneasily, but with muffled wings; its energy stirred not

atrect, but also by many flowers and foll-age plants which hampered the stage.

After some preliminary religious exer-cless conducted by the brigadier, a man with a clean face, a clear eye and a coax-ing voice, that gentleman made the follow-

You doubtless all read at the time of its publication a telegram from Butte, Mont., announcing the distressing experience of our brave little sister, Cadet Annie Smith, who was so great a favorite with us here before she was assigned to duty at There was an amused twinkle in the

brigadier's eyes, but in the audience there was a spreading titter.
"Well." resumed the brigadier, "our

noble little sister, with the help of God, passed safely through the ordeal, as most of you are aware, but as it is a part of our plan to confess publicly our errors and shortcomings I will ask Cadet Smith to give you the true and full account of what happened to her at Butte."

A faint clapping of hands, a vociferous God bless Cadet Smith!" here and there and a removal of some of the re-straints which muffled the wings of the straints which muffled the wings of the spirit of expectancy greeted the ascent to cleaned the poor child out of every War the platform of a small, lithe young figure Cry she had and then laughed at her. I arrayed in the sombre blue and quaint saw her as she sat there, and I saw low

ing War Crys in San Francisco," she be-gan with a steady voice which had ac-quired that plaintive quality so councon the hard workers in the cause, "I was sent to Butte, where there was a small corps of workers. They had become discouraged, and it was thought that my experience would help them a little. I didn't know that Butte was so different from San Francisco, and the members of the corps there didn't know it either. because they had never worked anywhere else. That is why they didn't tell me some things that I wish I had known more

"I started out the first day with about 200 War Crys. They looked surprised at

buy the paper, but they simply stared at of his for the livellest walk he ever took in me in wonder. The games began to stop, his life.

and then a big, fine looking man with a "He soon caught sight of her, and then

which had held a giant in restraint, and the uprising of a towering frame sent the brigadier's programme and discipline tumbling into chaos. The tall man approached and mounted the platform with sucking eggs.

'I want to say this for Bill. Bad as he Annie gazed at him with a dismay which was, he never meant to rob the girl. He was still held to cheech the light of was still held to cheech the light of was completely beginning to with her in the stranger to all, and there was a command-

ing air about him that stilled all sounds.

He stalked to the girl's side and stood there facing the big crowd like a lion at bay in defence of his lair. And an un-commonly handsome man he was, with swarthy face, jet black wavy hair worn long, and formidable black musiache and imperial. These two made a strange picture as they stood side by side, she so small and seemingly so fruil, he so tall and muscular and competent; she looking up at him, he ignoring her and sweeping the hall with a glance half of definnce, half of benignancy and subside of the strategies. benignancy, and wholly of strength and mastery. When the man spoke his voice rolled forth in those rounded billows that in a rich dispason sing the mysteries of the

deep.
"My friends," he said, "with God's help and the brigadier's consent"-which he never took the trouble to secure - "it seems too hard for this poor child to tell what happened to her in the gambling

Cadet Annie Smith, take your seat."
He said that still without looking at her.
With a glance at the brigadier which
meant, "How can I help it when this big thing shoulders me away?" she slipped behind the rose-embanked parlor organ and the embowering foliage plants on the stage and was lost to view.

The brigadier sat watching the man with a peculiar expression which no one could have understood had any one thought to observe it, but the stranger so completely filled all eyes and so impressed his masterly personality on the consciousness of ho could see and hear that nothing else could be observed. The stranger re-

sumed:

"I knowed the gambler that played it low down on this brave little Salvation Army lassic that day—knowed him well. He was a big, hulking dog that had dismed tonderfoot all the gary between skinned tenderfeet all the way between get Sound and Lake Michigan. He did it know what it was to make an hon-es living. He just sailed through life

laughing at everything and akinning ten-

her eyes said to 'em.

"Then the big gambler she started to tell you about comes up and says to her:

"Hello, little Parson Sullie, what do you want?" 'I want to sell you a War Cry,"

pleased God to place it in my powe she says. 'A what?' says he. 'A War Cry," says she; and her caim blue eyes looked him through and through. 'A War Cry?' says he; 'What's that?' and he War Cry? says be: 'What's that?' and h knowed as well as she did what it was. ''After badgering her that way and no

only by divers vagrant rumors on the street, but also by many flowers and foll-told fier he'd make a proposition by which age plants which hampered the stage.

After some preliminary religious exer-had. The poor little thing listened to him, and her eyes got bright, and she him, and her eyes got bright, and sale asked him what the proposition was. He had her sit down at a card table, and he took three cards—a king and two spot cards—and shuffled 'em on the table so that she could see the king while he was shuffling'em, and then asked her if she could pick out the king as the three cards could pick out the Ring as the three cards lay face down, along side one another on the table. She said of course she could. He says to her, 'Try it'.' She done so, and of course she picked out the king.

"He says: 'That's smart, and I didn't think you could do it. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll shuffle the cards, and

every time you pick out the king Pil buy two War Crys. Every time you pick out a spot card you are to give me a War Cry for nothing.' She agreed to that.

"The poor child didn't know that she was gambling—didn't know that she was tackling the notorious Montana Bill in his particular specialty—didn't know that she had run up against the slickest, three-card monte thrower in the whole Northwest. "Well, you know what happened. Bill

arrayed. In the somore bute and quant saw her as and sat there, and I saw how she looked when she began to realize a glowing crimson as she faced the audience, but her eyes were bright and her that she had lost all her papers and didn't have a cent to show for 'em. I saw how glance was firm, and the vigor of a strong and sturdy soil lent a certain grace of freedom to her pose.

"After I had served several months soll—the laughing men, like a lamb cornered by the page of solves. I saw her try hard to a pack of wolves; I saw her try hard to keep down the tears, and then she says: 'Men, I will pray to God to lead you all into better lives.' And her voice was so choked up she couldn't say any more. Then she walked out slowly and cried all

the way up the street.
The big man paused, for his own voice In the big man paused, for his own voice had become unaccountably thick and had lost much of its rich, deep swing and resonance. But he soon regained his self-possession, and then proceeded:

"Montana Bill was a hard case for sure, the base of the self-possession and the proceeded."

but he had a small streak of manhoo somewhere under his thick skin. The boys in the joint all thought it was a great joke on the little girl, and they laughed 200 War Crys. They looked surprised at joke on the little girl, and they laughed the corps headquarters when I asked for so many, but I thought I could sell them. Took is the store of the town, and after I had visited one or two salcons and failed to sell a copy, I men were gambling. I had never seen anything but card playing in San Francisco, but they had wheels of fortune and a great many other thing is to gamble with. Several men were drinking at the bar. I boys was following him. They wasn't, Several men were drinking at the bar. I boys was following him. They wasn't, went among them all and asked them to though, and then he let out them long legs

and then a big, fine looking man with a "He soon caught sight of her, and then broad-brimmed hat came up to me and he slowed up and follered. She was still said—and he said—he said: 'Hello, little crying, and people would stop and won-Parson Sally, what do you want?' He der what was the matter, and some of 'em said it just like that. He was so big and his voice was so deep—and—and he was lim through and through. He stapped one so—" dozen voices in the audience as the girl broke down, stammering and blushing. "Handsome!" she added desperately, as though the saying of the word was he knowed spoke to him, but he didn't

as though the saying of the word was a "The girl went straight to the head-cross between martyrdom and the confes-guarters of the Salvation Army, and Bill slon of a mortal sin. Great applause and follered her in She went into a little office, laughter followed this declaration with an where there didn't happen to be any body occasional "God bless Cadet Annie!" else, and sat down and put her head on This so overwhelmed the girl that her lips the table, and cried like her heart was trembled and tears sprang to her eyes and broke. For the first time in his life Monshe cast a despairing, appealing glance to ward one peculiar spot before her in the so small and forlors and miserable that if audience where she had not had the courage to look before. That single look was sufficient to rivet the bonds of decorum that did. And when he knowed that he was that identical seconded.

was still inefficient to quench the light of the stars that shone all the brighter in her eyes now that her cheeks had puled. Simultaneously a startled hush fell upon the audience, for although the familiar the audience, for although the familiar pity that she showed for him and the uniform of the Salvation Army sat upon the man's splendid frame, he was a his head. And that was the first time in his life thet. Montage Bill ever lost blas his life that Montana Bill ever lost his

> "And so; when he saw her crying out her heart in the little office, she not knowing that anybody was about, he didn't have the nerve to own up like a man. He just sneaked a \$20 gold piece on to the table and tried to steal out like a thief. But she heard him, and saw the money and looked at him like he was a ghost, and sprung ahead of him and stopped him and stood there looking at him with a look he'd never seen in no mortal face in his

"It was God who put it into your heart to follow me and bring that money,' she said to him, 'and as He has done that much, He has done more, and will keep on doing more, until that big manly heart in your body beats altogether for mankind and its Redeemer.'"

The giant parised. His narrative had been so simple and earnest that there were tears in many eyes. Perhaps it was these that sent his self-mastery astray, for when house at Butte that day. I was there when it happened and saw it all, and I he essayed speech again he falled. Then will tell you the story. I can't bear to see he tortured as she has been this night. and this made it all the worse for him.

At this juncture the brigadier stepped forth. A half merry, half whimsical ex-pression lighted up his face as he gently pushed the glant into a platform seat fac-ing the audience, and then said:

"And so it was too hard for the poor little girl to be made to tell before all these people what happened to her in the Butte saloon that day, and so a great, strong man, seeing how small and cruelly tortured she was, would come forward as her knight and protector. He would show the strength that lies in the heart of a giant. He---"

But the audience, having already caught the point, and seeing how foolish and childish the giant looked as he sat facing them with tears streaming down his cheeks, burst into great laughter and applause, with a "Hallelujah!" and a "God bless the big man!" now and then.

more interesting business of the evening

derfeet.

"He was running a faro game in a Montana joint when somebody left the door open and this little girl drifted in. The fellows wasn't used to the way she went after 'em. She just waded 'right in and tackled 'em, and them blue eyes she carried in the fellow in a much as to say I start and through 'em, as much as to say I start and the roses, advanced timility to think you'd be a real decent fellow if you'd read the War Cry, quit gambling, quit drinking gin and have respect for good women. That's what the fellows told me her eyes said to 'em. Cadet Annie Smith!" he called

"My friends," said the brigadier, in a very gentle and reverential voice, "it has pleased God to place it in my power to unite in the holy bands of matrimony this night two of the noblest hearts that ever beat in the service of the Saviour. One of these is Cadet Annie Smith, whom many of you know and love. The other is William Chatsworth Harvey, formerly known as Montana Bill, the sleekest three card monte sharp in the whole North

FOE TO RATTLESNAKES.

The Little Kingsnake Always Tackles

the Venomous Serpent. No matter what the size of the Arizon rattlesnake, a little, harmless two and a half or three foot kingsnake will tackle these monsters and vanquish them sooner or later. He not only seeks the king of venomous serpents, but also destroys all other poisonous kinds whenever he has an opportunity. For this reason people an opportunity. For this reason people of that region, black or white, who have lived in the territory for any length of time; will never kill a kingsnake knowingly or willfully. Soldiers in camp always welcome his presence, for as they never do any harm themselves it is a sure thing that no poisoners states will aver thing that no poisonous snakes will ever venture in camp while kingsnakes are around. The extreme length of this scr-pent is seldom more than four and a half or five feet. His body is slender and lithe, evidently built especially for con-stricting; in color he is a bright pea green, mottled with white and black spots, and

quicker even than the coachwhip.
A citizen of Tucson, of undoubted veracity, a year ago described to the writer a fight that he and his wife had. witnessed between a kingsnake and a black water moccasin while camping on a stream of water over the line in Chihuahua.

Mexico. Mexico.
"I was sitting," said he, ton a fallen
cypress which extended some distance into the water, catching perch for supper. I noticed a large water-moccasin sunning himself on a level bench of dry mud that formed a part of the bank near me. I watched him for half an hour, when sud-denly I heard a slight rustling on shore and saw the moccasin start for the water at double quick, but he was too late. Like a green flash, a beautiful kingsnake about four feet long came darting through the grass and placed himself between the moccasin and the water. Then began one of the most singular and interesting contests I ever witnessed. The moccasin, finding his retreat cut off, instantly threw himself into a coil, and, with his head raised about a foot above his body and swaying to and fro, his eyes glittering with an angry fire and his forked tongue flashing back and forth, gathered all his energies for defence in the deadly conflict which he knew was bound to follow.

"His smaller and more active adversary eved him for a moment and then began to run with great rapidity around him in a gradually narrowing circle, keeping his own head raised a few inches above the earth and apparently watching for an opening. The moccasin always turned opening. The moccasin always turned slowly in his coil, so as to always face his assailant. Once or twice he led viciously at the latter's head, but recovered in tim to prevent a 'counter.' This went on for perhaps ten or fifteen minutes, when suddenly—and far too quickly to be followed by the eye—there was a flash of green and white in the air, and then a confused mass of writhing, twisting serpents rolling over and over on the ground, resembling the

and over on the ground, resembling the magic-lantern display of colored wheels.

Presently the mass began to take definite shape, and then it was seen that the kingsnake had caught its big adversary by the left lower jaw and was holding on with building grip, while he wrapped his own body around that of the moccasin a cord around a pole. squeezing process began, and soon the huge moccasin began to straighten out, while the folds of the kingsmake were drawn so closely as to almost bury themselves in his body. Finally the moccasin grew quiet except for a slight wriggling of the tail, and after lying still for some ten minutes or more the kingspake, still holding his grip by the jaw, gradually un-wound himself from the body of the other

until they lay side by side on the ground. "He waited in this position self that his opponent was really dead, and then let go his jaw hold, took one or two farewell trips around the body, and disappeared in the brush."

This experience is somewhat similar to one I had near Benson Springs two years ago. I was climbing a hill hunting for millipedes when suddenly I came upon a very big rattlesnake and a very small kingsnake engaged in a deadly combat. The fight had no doubt been in progress for some time, as both combatants were nearly used up, so to speak. I watched them with interest, saw the little green fellow had his favorite jaw grip, and that he was also slowly but surely squeezing the life out of the big Crotalus horridus. The latter's eyes were bulging from the terrific pressure, while his adversary seemed pretty well worn out in drawing his coils tighter and tighter. They were sunk into the rattler's body in great ridges, and were to reduced from the awful terrifices. and were so reduced from the awful ten sion as to resemble a small coil of whip-cord around a piece of large rope. When the rattler was dead the poor little kinganake was so far gone as to be unable to uncoil himself. I performed this kind office for him, and after cutting nine rattles from the big one's tail I placed the conqueror in a small jar, and now have preserved him in alcohol for all time to ome, in honor of his great and glorious victory.

Counting the Stars. The numbering of the heavenly bodies, whether planet, satellite or star of the smallest size, has been commenced at the Paris Observatory by Miss Klumpke; Director of Sciences and Assistant Astronomer in view of the publication of an in ternational catalogue of the stars. The idea was formed at the Astronomical Congress in 1887, and already 189 photographs have been taken Some only contain a dozen stars, this being a celestial desert; but others are crowded, even to the number of 500. The average number is stars per photograph. Altogether the catalogue is expected to contain about 8,000,000 stars. A consus of the heavenly bodies has long been needed. Now a woman comes for ward and will count all the stars. 'This being the case," resumed the She will be some time at it; but whe b fgadier, "we may now proceed to the the work is done it will be finished.

CRANBERRY CULTURES

How the industry is Conducted of Cape Cod.

A sand hill, a marshy tract, and running stream, are the three re-quisites for a cranberry bog. No-where are these things jumbled to-gether in greater profusion than on Cape Cod, which in former days supplied the world with sea captains, so that it was truthfully related at one time that in a certain Cape Cortown, an entire street of seventy houses was taken up exclusively by the homes of sea captains. This Cape Cod has, with the decadence of sail ing ships, taken upon itself the right furnish the world with nearly all the cranberries used.

To prepare the soil, sand is spread evenly over the bog to a depth of six inches. In this sand young plants are set out, the roots being forced down through the sand to the loam underneath. The plants are set out in regular rows, about one foot apart. Three years are required before the

plants mature.
Sand is valuable in that it furnish es a smooth surface on which the vines may stretch. The tendrils from each plant lie flat on the sand, and as each plant lins dozens of branches they pile up to a height of about

six inches in the matured plants

Such chokes the growth of weeds, but does not interfere with the plants whose roots are in the loam beneath.
The running stream is dammed above and below the bog, and a system of ditches irrigates the bog. In time of frost the bog is usually flooded at night and drained in the morn-ing. This does not hurt the berries but it accounts for much of the

rheumatism on Cape Cod.

Berry picking begins early in September and lasts until either the berries are all picked or a frost has spoiled the crop. Usually the last of October ends the work. As all the boys and girls are needed in the season, the public schools begin the fall session late to accommodate the pickers. Numerous machines have pean devised to pluck the berries, but it is claimed that all ruin the vines. Experiments by persons skilled in cranberry picking are now being made, and it is believed that a satisfactory machine will be produced. The champion hand-picker has a record of sixty measures in one day. At the usual rate of payment, he

would make six dollars per day. Chief among the enemies o of the ranberry are the angleworm and the fireworm. The angleworm eats his way around a small circle, and then eats within the circle. The fireworm s less considerate, eating in all directions.

Cranberry bogs are good invest-ments, when the sterility of this land is considered. As Joseph Jefferson remarked of his "crow's Nest" property: "Nothing will grow but weeds

and they grow wild."

A bog is worth about \$700 per acre. The usual output is 80 to 100 barrels per acre, and the price averages from \$7 to \$18 per barrel.

Salt marshes can not be used, and the sand must be near the bog to insure profitable working. Fancy names are quite popular, the "Silver Hill Bog" and Herring Pond Bog" being examples.

A French Board and Its Lesson.

In the country districts in France boards are put up telling what ani-mals and insects should not be killed and the reason, and also which ones should be exterminated in order to afford protection to the farmer. First on the board is this:

"This board is placed under the

protection of the common sense and honesty of the public. And, of course, after that, no boy or man would mar or remove the

board. Then follows these instruc-'Hedgehog lives upon mice, snatls and wire worms—animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill a hedge-

hog
"Toad helps agriculture, destroys
twenty to thirty insects hourly.
Don't kill toads.

"Moles destroys wire worms,larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegetables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.
"Cock chafer and its larvae—deadly enemies to farmers: lavs 70 to 100

eggs. Kill the cock chafer.
"Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemy capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children,

don't take bird's nests." And so on the instructions read. Among the animals which need kila farm are mice and rats, and the reason they increase, in spite of the constant warfare of cats and dogs, is because the boys on the farm kill the animals that would destroy the pests if they had a chance.

Army Nicknames.

Everybody is familiar with the name of Tommy Atkins, representing the British soldier, but how many know the terms of endearment by which the German soldiers are called? Some of them are applied to the entire regiment, some to an individual corps. The guards are called "Hamcorps. The guards are called "Ham-mel," or "sheep;" the guards call the soldiers of the line "field rats;" the soldiers of the line "held rats;" the infantry speak of the cavalry as "grooms," and the cavalry return the compliment by bestowing upon the infantry the names of "sand hares," sand carriers" and "clod-hoppers." The Cuirassiers are known as 'flour sacks," the pioneers as 'moles," the Hussars as "packthreads," and the artillery as "cow soldiers." The latter are called also "astronomers," and the Engineers "water rats." In these divisions again the corps have names for them-selves and their rivals. In the cavalry he Seventh Cuirassiers are the whitesmiths;" the first Hussars "whitesmiths;" the first Hussars the 'death's heads," as their shako bears the emblem, and the Fourth Hussars, from their brown uniforms, are called the 'partridges.' the only brown in the German army preserved in remembrance of Frederick II., the used all the cloth found in a Capuchin convent for his soldiers. The green uniform with yellow incings has given to the Sixth Hussars the name of "spinach and eggs," and for a si pilar reason the Tenth Huss: 18 are called "parrots."

In the guards the first regiment of foot are called "tin heads," in postio allusion to their helmets; the Chas-sours are "green frogs," the First foot are candallusion to their heimow, the First sours are "green frogs," the First sours are "green frogs," the First sours are "green from their worms," from their dusred clothes; the Third Uhlans, "dus ties," from their dull yellow trimmings, and the Pioneers, 'earth

Mud wa a Dressing.

Animals when wild constantly die

lingering death from injury to the

skin, whether caused, as usually happens in tropical countries, by wounds aggravated by insects, or by cutaneous disease, says the Spec-tator. Hence the pains which they take in making their tollet, and in the use and selection of "cosmetics." Among birds the salt water species often seek fresh water to w different land birds choose different earths in which to dust, and also wash in water, and nearly every trop-ical animal, including the tiger, bathes either in water or mud. Perhaps the best known mud bathers are the wild bear, the water buffalo and the elephant. The latter has an inexpensive advantage over all other animals in the use of its trunk for dressing wounds. It is at once a syringe, a powdering puff and a hand. Water, mud and dust are the main

applications" used, though it some tims covers a sunscorched Wounded grass grass or leaves. "Wounded ele-phants," writes Sir Samuel Baker. have a marvelous power of recover-bry. When in their wild state, alery. though they have no gifts of surgical knowledge, their simple system is confined to plastering their wounds with mud or blowing dust upon the surface. Dust and mud comprises the entire pharmacopea of the elephant, and this is applied upon the most trivial as well as upon the most serious occasions. I have seen them, when in a tank, plaster up a bullet wound with mud taken from the bottom.

Big and Little People.

Miss Ella Ewing, of Boone County Missouri, who is twenty-four years old, is eight feet two inches tall and weighs 270 Her shoe measures seventeen inches in length. In Marshall County, Iowa, was born s

tiny, sickly babe, whom no one thought could live, but Jules Rogers has devel-oped into a inni of six feet five inches, weighs 352 pounds and can hold his own against anybody.
John H. Robbins, of Belfast, Me., a

native of Deer Isle, is doubtless the smallest man in this country. He is thirty-one years old, is thirty-six inches tall, and veighs thirty-seven pounds six ounces.
In Webster, Muss., lives Elsie Butes

In Webster, Mass., It'es Eiste Bites, the twelve year old daughter of Abel and Sarah Bates. This girl weighs 310 pounds, but is a bright, healthy country lass, fond of rowing and outdoor sports. She walks a mile and a half to school every day, and enjoys it. Her brother, two years older, weighs 200 pounds. Albert Whetstone, of Eureka, Cal., said

Albert Whetstone, of Entrekn, car., saud to have been the largest man in the world at the time of his decease, a few months ago, weighed 496 pounds. His coffin consumed 100 feet of lumber and weighed 100 pounds, and it was necessary to cut a hole in the side of the house to remove it. His family are still in Europe. The mother weighs 845 pounds, and his two brothers weigh 820 pounds each.

On April 3 last, at Burlington, N. J. the midget, Gladys Force, was born. She weighed one pound twelve ounces, and was only nine inches in length. A teacup would entirely cover her head, and her fingers were only as thick as a rye straw, and so transparent that the bone could be plainly seen. When she was three months old she wore the smallest pair of shoes ever turned out of a factory.
She is growing finely, and promises to be a healthy child.

The Passing of the Mule.

cles of extail soup. The modern Richard III, is not offering his kingdom for a horse. He wants a bicycle.

But in all his lamentation over the hegira of the equine quadruped to the cannery nothing has been said of the passing of the mule. And yet the mule is passing. His melodious bray can be heard in the distance as he passes from human vision. He has been passing along the towpath of the Erie Canal for years. hadn't been for this towing mule Garfield might never have become President. His muleship with the elongated auricular appendages is about to be crowded off the towpath which he has wearlly and faithfully trod for so many years. Not satisfied with crowding out the horse the deadly trolley is about to supplant the patient and sadeyed mule by establishing itself on the canal boats of the Eric Canal. The State of New York will spend several million dollars in equipping these boats with electric propelling devices, which, it is claimed, are perfectly practicable.

When the State of New York de-liberately discards mule power and turns its back upon this plodding servant of mankind the electrical millenium is surely at hand.

What Becomes of Old Shoes. A person who believes that every thing in this world has its use will be interested to know what becomes of the millions of old shoes which are worn out every year. The many uses to which this mass of frayed leather is put are not easy to ascertain, for manufacturers do not like to acknowledge that they utilize such hase material. Most old shoes go back to the vat and emerge as leath erette, which manufacturers of cheap shoes use to fill in the outer sole. The testimony of thousands bears witness to the poor wearing qualities of leatherette. Old rubber shoes are of extensive utility, but the most curious article of which they form ingredients is paint. Rubber is often worked over into more shoes, and it is not an impossibility for three generations to wear gum shoes made out of exactly the same material.

NOT A PHENOMENON.

"You see the gentleman who is walking youder? His hair turned perfectly white in the course of a single month."
"A lot of trouble and anxiety, ch?" "No, he gave up dyeing."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Spaniards say that the Cuban rebels do not play fair. They throw dynamite hand grenades, which are extremely likely to go off and hurt somebody.

Tue mania for manufacturing everything out of paper does not lessen. Gloves, handkerchiefs, ties, in fact, the whole stock-in-trade of the average hosier is now being knitted from paper yarns.

A Chicago religious fournal advocates a head tax of \$100 on every American going to Europe to spend precious American gold. If that is such a terrible thing for the country, how about these marriages of heiresses to foreign titles, which take way in bulk in some cases as much as 10,000 ordinary travelers spend in the course of a

One of the curiosities of the cable code method of sending information is shown in a recent message announcing the loss by fire of a ship at sea. The whole message was conveyed in three words of Scott's cable code: "Smoulderd, hurrah! ballelujah!" "Smouldered" stands for "the ship has been destroyed by fire;" 'hurrah" for 'crew saved by boats," and "hallelujah" for "all hands saved-inform wives and sweethearts."

THE law passed by the last Wisconsin Legislature for the treatment of habitual drunkards at public expense has so far cost \$17,000. This sum will pay for 137 cost \$17,000. This sum will pay for 137 treatments. In only twenty-five of the seventy counties of the State have the judges availed themselves of the provisions of the law. Some judges believe the law to be unconstitutional, and will not act upon it. In a large majority of cases the treatment is reported to have been effective.

The trade newspaper, Hardware, has solicited the opinions of the leading bicycle manufacturers of the country as to the number of bicycles manufactured in America during 1895, and the probable output for 1893. The responses, which are from the leading manufacturers of the country, place the output for 1895 anywhere from 400,000 to 750,000, and that of 1896 from 600,000 to 1,000,000 A fair average of these opinions would bring the prophecy for 1898 to near 750,-

Expents report that it is impossible to ried with all kinds of wires, and with a in vain. The telegraph wires in consequence of this curious condition, have been carried over the surrounding moun-tains. A careful exploration of the tunnel has been made, but no magnetic or other are has been found to interfere

The St. Paul Pioneer Press gives a sum nary of the recent State census, which shows that the present population of Minnesota is 1,573,850, a gain of 271,524 since 1890. The greatest percentage of gain is shown by those counties in the pine forests of the northern part of the State, and in the Sixth Congressional District generally, the district showing a gain of 44 per cent. The agricultural section embracing the western half of the State and comprising the Second and Seventh Districts, shows a gain of about 25 per

HENRY MILLER and Charles Lux, cattlemen, of San Francisco, confess to owning more than 14,000,000 acres of land in three States. As the San Francisco Examiner puts it, this makes an estate equal in area to the States of New Hampshire,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut together. It is half, the size of
New York and three times the size of New
Jersey. It is about the size of West Virginia and an eighth the entire area of Calltornly. It is a large as Greece, with the fornia. It is as large as Greece with the Ionian Isles, of which Byron wrote. It is which France and Germany fought. but little smaller than Ireland and half again as large as Switzerland. It is twice as large as Belgium and one-third the size of England and Wales together. These two remarkable men are natives of one of the Rhenish provinces of Germany.

With tearful lamentations and with rude and ribald jests the passing of the horse has been noted in prose and in poetry. The bicycle and the trolley car have sent him to the cannery and he finds himself being used to supply the bovine deficiencies of oxtail soup. The modern THE new army rifles are now being disfrom the guns carried by our troops hith-erto. The clumsy old 45-caliber has been replaced by a weapon that shoots as fast a with enormously increased velocity to a much greater distance with greater preci-sion than formerly.

An aggregate area of about twenty millions of square miles of the earth's surface is as yet quite unexplored, according to an address by Professor I. Logan Tobley an address by Professor I. Logan Tobley to the London Geographical Congress. This aggregate is made up as follows: Africa, 6,500,000 square miles; Australia, 2,250,000; North America, 1,500,000; South America, 500,000; Asia, 250,000; islands, 500,000 Artic regions, 5,000,000. This estimate leaves out of account the very imperfectly known regions of Central Asia mate leaves out of account the very imperfectly known regions of Central Asia and the interior of the northern parts of both North and South America, as well as the similar areas of Africa and Australia. When we add not merely the enormous areas of these only partially explored regions, but also those that, though explored, are not accurately surveyed, it will be seen that the field for further exploration and research is A GRAND RAPIDS paper says that the

folding bed is passing; even as the round table passed. And it is not to be regretted, adds Truth, when one considers the risks one takes of being folded up against the picture on the wall in and by one of them, when he wishes to be folded only into when he wishes to be folded only into rosy, refreshing dreams. To pull one's bed out like a drawer or an accordeon, or down like an awning, in itself savors of artificiality not pleasant to the lover of nature, who would predict from the success of such a contrivance that other combinations, such as folding planes and fold-ing refrigerators, would follow. And so it is refreshing to know that it is passing away never to return—that it is folding its ominous wings, like the tent of the Arab, to take a long flight and softly van-ish away. For then when one sees a side-board or a book-case or a bureau, he will not suspect it of being what it is not, and he will know when looking at a mantlepiece that the vases are not bed legs, and that the mattress and other things are not crammed up the open fire-place to be pulled out at the hour of retiring.

Publication of the results of the State census of Massachusetts shows a steady drift of population toward the cities, of the total gain of 558.204 in population in the last decade, about 270,000, nearly one half, being made by the cities and towns is quiet immediately around Boston. As the gain Rhine.

of other cities of the State is 230,000, only a little more than 53,000 is left to be credited to the 300 towns or townships, and in 148, or nearly one-half, of these the population has declined, and in forty-three other towns the gain has been less than 100. The returns thus show that in nearly two-thirds of the townships the population has decreased or is at a stand-still, and that nearly four-fifths of the entire population of the State is massed in towns and cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants. The showing is a startling one in the proof it gives of the extent of the depletion of the country, and although ex-ceptional causes may account for it in some instances, such as the removal of a great industry or the exhaustion of farming lands, they are insufficient to explain it as

A CROW ON TRIAL.

The Story of a Verscious Western New Yorker. There are few men who would dis-

ute a statement made by John Level, of Niagara Falls. Mr. Level usually tells his tales in a way to carry conviction with them, and his late excerience in Canada is one that will doubtless interest every one interested in ornithology. John was serious as he recited the tale to a party of Buffalonians several evenngs ago. He said that he would like to have had with him some one interested in birds when his attention was taken by the action of a lot of crows.
As is his custom, Mr. Level went through the Canadian peninsula on one of his periodical trips, look-ing for horses for friends in this city, and, as his horse was cantering along easily toward the Falls, he was surprised to find a dark cloud suddenly come over his buggy. He was aston-ished to find that it was a flock of crows. Some of them flew so close to the ground as to cause them to swerve from his buggy in order to

avoid a collision.
'I was so much taken up with the actions of the crows," said Mr. Level, "that I reigned up the horse for the purpose of finding out the cause of the congregation of birds. To my surprise, the crows alighted send a telegraphic dispatch through the large open field, where one of them Hoosic Tunnel, four and one half miles alighted on a knoll. He was soon from North Adams, Mass. It has been surrounded by several of the others, and was apparently holding court. Before him stood a dejected looking crow, with head bowed, and it appeared that there was some kind of a trial going on. There was a chattering, and, apparently, every one of the crows in the party took up the re-frain, as in a few moments one could hardly hear his own voice with the

noise made. It ceased as suddenly as it began, and one of the birds seemed to address itself to the one which held court on the knoll. When it finished it seemed as though all of the flock were saying something. Two of the members of the party had a struggle with the one which appeared to be under arrest, and in a few moments the entire flock flew away. When the flock started I noticed that one of the birds, the one which appeared to be on trial, was still on the ground. After the rest of them had flown he raised himself, and, in a wobbly way, followed them, staying in their rear and lower than the rest of the birds.

"I have an idea that the crow did omething wrong and that the crow did something wrong and that the trial was had in the open field, where three of the wing feathers were taken from the bird as punishment, and he was ordered to follow in the wake of the flock. In order to find what had hear done with the bird as punishbeen done with the bird as punish-It is ment, I went into the field where half the contest had been had, and there found three wing feathers which had apparently been plucked from the criminal."

Battle Between Shark and Crocodile.

A remarkable battle between two leviathans of the deep was witnessed. by a number of people in a cance some two Sundays ago, at the mouth of the lagoon here, writes a corres-pondent from Madagascar. A large shark having crossed the bar, and disporting himself in the brackish waters, fell foul of a crocodile simillarly, though in a less boistrous mana man can pull the trigger. It is effective at the distance of a mile, and the lead bullet, clad in a steel coat, leaves the muzzle at a speed of nearly half a mile a second. The idea of the up-to-date rifle is to throw a small and very hard projectile account. Time after time the shark attacked the amphibious reptile, who was able to protect himself and appeared fairly all right as long as he was able to keep his tail on the bed of the river; but the shark, knowing this, drove him little by little into deep water and eventually after a sedeep water, and eventually after a series of assaults, got him off the bottom, and, ilunging underneath him, ripped the crocodile from stem to stern, wounding him fatally. Having played about with his antagonist's corpse for a little, while, the shark set off, no doubt in search of fresh congrets. quests. The natives in the canoe dragged the lifeless gladiator ashore, when some Taimoros cut the body up and carried it away for food can vouch for the accuracy of this story, for I have had it corroborated by other witnesses, and I am told this is the second time a similar fight has been witnessed here during the past two years.

Stoves in Sleeping Rooms.

Oil stoves and gas stoves should never be kept burning in a sleeping room, for they are burned in the open air of the room, and, having no con-nection with a chimney flue, they throw the poisonous carbonic oxide of combustion into the air of the apartment and make it unfit for respiration. Even an oil lamp is dangerous if left burning all night, but an oil stove is worse, because stoves generally feed more flame, consume more of the oxygen and give off more poisonous gas.

A Tiny Monarchy.

One of the smallest monarchies in Europe is the principality of Lich-tenstein, wedged in between Austria and Switzerland. It measures about fifty square miles, and has a population of 6.000 all told. Lately Parliament of fifteen members accused the Sovereign of violating the Constitution. Thereupon the Prince simply prorogued the Parliament "until further notice," and now all is quiet again along the waters of the